The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 174. FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1899—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

McKINLEY'S PLAN FOR VOLUNTEERS

Decision of the President to Send About 12,000 More Men to Gen. Otis in the Philippines.

RECRUITING BEGINS SOON

Demand for Franchises in and Around Manila Mostly by Officers Leaving the Service.

ROW OVER GUN CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., June 22.

President McKinley has decided to call for volunteers for service in the Philippines.

McKinley to Call for Volunteers.

It has been determined to form at least nine regiments and possibly twelve. The advisers of the President do not agree upon the strength of this volunteer force, which shall be an auxiliary of the army of regulars now under General Otis. Conservative military authorities believe the augmentation provided by nine regiments of volunteers would be sufficient for the demands upon our troops in the Philippines, while other experts urge the President to utilize the entire 35,000 authorized by the army act.

For the present the President deems nine or ten regiments enough, and it is understood this number is based on the representations made by General Otis, who is said to have recently amended his estimate of the force he will need in maintaining peace in the islands. There are now 23,000 regulars in the Philippines, and there will shortly be a reinforcement of at least 7,000. This furnishes General Otis with the army he desired in the earlier estimates from Manila. Lately, however, he has had occasion to revise these figures, and under the influences of the more liberal estimates of General Lawton and other advisers he has informed the Washington officials that the presence of 12,000 or 15,000 volunteers to supplement the force of regulars will be a safeguard.

The President is still in doubt as to the method by which these new volunteer regiments may be raised. It appears from the reports from Manila that not more than 8,000 men, or not enough for two regiments, will be furnished from among the volunteers now in the Philippines. It is a problem when the remainder will come from. The War department is in possession of numerous offers to raise regiments, many of whom promise to present a regiment within fifteen days. If the President adopts this system of organization it will mean that the White House will be deluged with demands for commissions, while the President will be besieged daily by importunate politicians who want places for their friends.

The experience of the authorities in the late war in this respect may suggest the turning over the whole matter of forming regiments and appointing officers to the State officials. While this would relieve the President of much labor and embarrassment, it would not insure good officers, although it would place the responsibility more directly. It was suggested today that army officers be chosen from the senior grades in the new volunteer regiments, but this method would have its disadvantages for the appointing power.

Actual enlistment for the new volunteer regiments will be under the army officers and the records will be similar to those which attended the recruiting of volunteers at the outbreak of the late war. It is probable the company strength will be maximum, and this would give for nine regiments a volunteer force of at least 12,000. The call for troops will be issued as soon as the necessary arrangements for recruiting system can be made.

An unusual number of applications for franchises in the Philippines are being received by the Secretary of War, but as yet none have been granted. Several army officers now serving under General Otis are anxious to secure concessions and investigation has shown will prove veritable gold mines. One officer has made application for permission to construct a railroad from one end of the Island of Luzon to the other. Franchises for electric street railways in Manila, the erection of electric light plants, water works, and other public improvements have been asked for. These applications come from volunteer officers who will soon leave the service, and expect to return to the Philippines and engage in industrial enterprises.

Keen Demand for Franchises in Philippines.

Secretary Wilson has just received a report from an agent of the Agricultural department who says the Philippines are rich in gold and iron, and immense fortunes await industrious Americans. While no applications have as yet been made for the specific purpose of engaging in mining, several have been made for grants of large tracts of land which are supposed to contain gold.

The franchises will be granted in the Philippines for some time to come, and it is doubtful if anything in this direction will be done until Congress meets. President McKinley has not yet determined on the policy of the government concerning concessions in its new possessions, but the volunteer officers are not losing any time in getting their applications on file so as to be on the ground when the bars are let down.

Inhabitants of Porto Rico have become alarmed over the outbreak of yellow fever in Cuba, and have appealed to the officials of the War department to protect them from its ravages. Several petitions were received today by Acting Secretary Meiklejohn asking that the quarantine laws of this country be put in effect in Porto Rico, and the army ports be placed under the same regulations as merchant vessels. The Porto Ricans fear the fever will become epidemic if it once gains a foothold.

Spencer F. Eddy of Chicago, Third Secretary of the embassy at London, has been transferred to Paris as the Second Secretary. Joseph H. Choate Jr., son of Ambassador Choate, has been appointed to fill the vacancy created by the transfer of Mr. Eddy. In some mysterious way it leaked out that this transfer would be made, and an impression has prevailed that a vacancy existed. This is not the case, as Mr. Choate was appointed at the same time Mr. Eddy was transferred.

There has been a serious controversy over a million dollars' worth of army ordnance, and as a result the Acting Secretary of War has had occasion to rebuke the ordnance officers of the service on duty in Washington. Contracts recently made for nearly $500,000 worth of rapid-fire guns have been revoked and bids for the weapons have been invited again. Heavy penalties have been imposed for failure to deliver a large number of guns which are urgently needed.

Default in Gun Contract Causes Trouble.

In April of last year the War department was making contracts right and left. Among other concerns which received orders was the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition company of New York, two or three naval officers being indirectly interested in the concern. The order was for 100 guns of rapid-fire variety, which were to cost $707,000. They were to be delivered at certain times until in May, 1899. The contractors had no plant, and it has since developed that nothing more than a general idea of a plant existed. None of the 100 guns has been delivered and none is in sight.

A few months ago the War department opened bids for eighty more guns, forty of which were 6-pounders and forty 15-pounders. The lowest bidders were the Driggs-Seabury people and the Ordnance department awarded them the contract. Acting Secretary Meiklejohn, in the absence of Secretary Alger, encountered the case and began to ask questions. It was found under the terms of the two contracts that the firm would be obliged to furnish a good many more guns within a few months than the best equipped factory in the world could turn out.

Mr. Meiklejohn acted with promptness. He summoned the ordnance officers and confronted them with the conditions and called for an explanation of their action in awarding a contract of nearly half a million dollars in amount to a defaulting contractor whose order for $707,000 worth of rapid-fire guns was still pending without a single gun delivered. He ordered the contract for the eighty guns revoked and bids readvertised, and the Driggs-Seabury company will be required to pay a penalty at the rate of $2,000 per day until its 100 gun contract has been completed.

Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service has for years been impressed with the belief that the first essential in dealing with yellow fever is to understand thoroughly its nature and what causes it. In 1897 upon the outbreak of the fever in this country this investigation was ordered, and, interrupted only by the war with Spain, it has been energetically prosecuted.

Expects to Report on Yellow Fever.

The physicians assigned to the important task were Surgeon Eugene Wasdin and Passed Assistant Surgeon H. D. Giddings. Dr. Wasdin is an expert of the highest class, and was the first physician to declare the cases at Ocean Springs, Miss., in 1897, to be genuine yellow fever. Both he and his associate, Dr. Giddings, are immune, having had severe cases of the disease.

On the close of the epidemic in the South the President directed them to proceed to Havana for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the nature of the disease and its causes. Incidentally, the subject of a remedy would be a part of their study. The war between this country and Spain put a temporary stop to their investigations, but immediately following the declaration of peace they returned to Cuba and prosecuted their inquiries with renewed vigor.

Both men are now in Washington laboring upon their report, and it will be ready within two weeks. It is understood they will make some strong recommendations on the subject of sanitation, and will indorse the great work in this direction prosecuted under the supervision of General Brooke. They have endeavored to discover beyond any doubt the causes of this disease, which, in spite of the most rigid quarantine, will occasionally reach the shores of the United States, and particularly to verify the findings of Sanarelli.

George K. Nash, former Attorney General of Ohio and present nominee of the Republicans for Governor of that State, is in Washington for the purpose of conferring with party leaders, and particularly with Colonel Dick, member of Congress from the Eighteenth District, who is to manage his campaign. Judge Nash returns to Columbus on Saturday, and will be joined there next week by Colonel Dick, who will not leave Washington until after he has seen the President.

Judge Nash Confident as to Ohio.

Judge Nash has been in Baltimore for a week engaged in a law case, and availed himself of this opportunity to confer with his party manager. The Judge takes a rosy view of affairs in Ohio. He predicts that he will be elected by a handsome majority and declares there will be no defection in the ranks of the party this year. Republicans of all factions are, Judge Nash says, united in their loyal support of the ticket.

Horace Washington, Consul at Alexandretta, has been transferred to Valentia, Spain. Mr. and Mrs. Washington will take the first steamer for their new post.

DECEIVED BY MRS. H. D. SLOANE

Dr. Barrows Says She Asserted a Divorce Had Been Secured by Her a Year Before.

New Haven, Conn., June 22.—[Special.]—The Rev. W. M. Barrows, who was censured by the Association of Congregational Ministers of Connecticut yesterday for his part in the marriage of Perry Belmont and Mrs. Henry D. Sloane, made a statement before the convention in which he said that he performed the ceremony without a true knowledge of the facts and was deceived by both Mr. Belmont and Mrs. Sloane.

She said, according to the explanation of Mr. Barrows, she herself had secured a divorce more than a year before on the ground of infidelity. Dr. Barrows further said that her statement was made in the presence of her lawyers and other witnesses.

Dr. Washington Choate of Greenwich, a friend of Dr. Barrows, added that when Dr. Barrows discovered the truth in regard to the divorce he returned the handsome fee which he had received from Mr. Belmont.

Greenwich, Conn., June 22.—[Special.]—Frederick A. Hubbard, the lawyer through whom Perry Belmont and Mrs. Sloane arranged for their marriage by the Rev. Walter M. Barrows, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, objects to the statement that the pastor was deceived. He made the following statement today:

"The report that I, or Mr. Belmont, or Mrs. Sloane, or any one else connected with the arrangements previous to the marriage of Mrs. Sloane and Mr. Perry Belmont deceived Dr. Barrows is untrue."

Mr. Hubbard declares that he told Dr. Barrows the woman was a divorcée. He says the preacher later wanted to back out, but consented after he was told the fee of $250 offered would be doubled. He heard, he says, the fee has since been returned.

BOERS BUY HEAVY GUNS.

BRITISH REGIMENTS READY TO SAIL TO THE CAPE.

Transvaal Situation Takes an Added Seriousness—Insurance Rates Sent Rocket High by Fear of a Conflict—Lord Wolseley and War Office Staff in Conference—Charity Bazaar a Record Breaking Success—Shamrock Ready for Launching.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, June 23.—The Cologne Gazette states the Boer government has placed orders within the last few days with Krupp for twenty-five quick-firing guns, and several of heavier caliber for fort artillery.

Here in London preparations for moving the First Army Corps are going on rapidly. The Northampton, Sussex, and West Yorkshire regiments, the Cameron Highlanders, and the Black Watch all have orders to hold themselves in readiness.

The presence of Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir George White, and most of the headquarters staff at the War office yesterday is supposed to have been for the purpose of considering the possible dispatch of a large number of troops to the cape in the next few weeks.

Insurance Rates Rocket High.

Lloyd's Insurance company is doing a great business in Transvaal property, and prices are going up to five times the ordinary rate for property within the zone where war would be waged. An immense amount was underwritten yesterday at 20 per cent, the rates going even higher. Meanwhile Lord Charles Beresford is making explanations lest a fugitive remark he uttered in the lobby yesterday should be taken to mean there is no justifiable reason for war. What he did mean, he says, was that there would be no cause for war if Kruger should only yield.

No Encouragement for Kruger.

The mugwumps are discovering the country will not stand for any half-hearted expression of opinion, and they are busy just now assuring constituents no encouragement of Kruger is intended.

In the Cape the effect of such mugwump sentiments is most discouraging. The Cape Times says:

"The pacific intentions of the British have been grievously misconstrued. We have come to the point where the gun must be loaded. The aggressive combination calling itself the Afrikander nation must be made to believe it is loaded by its discharge if no other way succeeds."

Charity Bazaar a Success.

The big charity bazaar at Charing Cross ended yesterday and was a huge success. No figures as yet have been given out, but the record must have been made in bazaar profits. The first day a majority of the public paid admission simply to see all the beautiful women of England selling trifles behind a counter. Yesterday the visitors went determined to spend money, and the stalls were almost sold out before evening, when entrance was made cheaper. In many cases large checks were given for nothing.

One pretty American girl bought a drink from the Duke of Manchester at the American bar and gave him $25 as a tip.

No small portion of the large profit came from the pockets of rich Americans, while the American stall was among the most popular.

It must not be supposed there is a wild popular interest in the welfare of the Charing Cross Hospital. Few of the visitors, or even the stallholders, know where the hospital is. The bazaar was the event of the season; every one had to go.

Shamrock Ready for Launching.

The launching of Shamrock will cause some interest next week. It is reported it may be on Monday or on Wednesday at the latest. The greatest possible vigilance is exercised by the guardians of the yards, so that no stranger can approach the new yacht. It goes straight to Southampton, to be fitted, before its trials with Britannia in the Solent.

Big Trust in Great Britain.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, June 22.—The final arrangements for a huge trust were completed here today, when all the leading seed crushing firms of Great Britain formed a combination with a capitalization of $12,500,000. The idea originated with Mr. Bartlett of New York, who effected the organization of the trust. Hugh Colin Smith, the former governor of the Bank of England, was elected chairman of the organization.

Contracts a Morganatic Marriage.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, June 22.—The wedding of Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to Count Charles de Jametel was solemnized quietly at the Catholic chapel of St. Elizabeth, Richmond, today. The bride's parents, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, were among those present. The marriage has aroused comment because it is morganatic.

The Princess and the Count afterwards drove to the parish church at Kew, where they were remarried, according to the rites of the Church of England.

To Aid Antarctic Expedition.

A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the House of Commons, today assured a deputation representing the Royal society and the Royal Geographical society that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, was prepared to give substantial aid to the proposed antarctic expedition.

KRUGER YIELDS A LITTLE MORE.

Transvaal President Offers the Gold Fields Six Members of the Raad Instead of Two.

Pretoria, June 22.—In accordance with the promises made by President Kruger to Sir Alfred Milner, the Transvaal Executive has finally decided to increase the representation of the gold fields in the Volksraad. The government will probably give six members, instead of two, the present representation.

Berlin, June 22.—The Kolnische Zeitung publishes a dispatch from The Hague asserting that Dutch official circles are aware that the Transvaal government is preparing to make a stubborn defense in the event of war with Great Britain, and is arming in the most complete fashion. According to this informant, Pretoria has just ordered twenty-five quick-firers and several heavy caliber guns for fort artillery from the Krupps.

KILLED AT A GRADE CROSSING.

August Werner Slain by a Northwestern Train—His Little Son Badly Hurt.

August Werner, 872 North Ashland avenue, was killed by a Northwestern train at 9 o'clock last night while driving on the Emerson avenue crossing. Beside him in the carriage sat his little son, Hans Werner. The child came out of the accident with a broken arm and a crushed hand. The carriage was smashed. The horse was unhurt.

The train that killed Werner was No. 16 on the Evanston division. It was southbound. The engineer as soon as he saw Werner on the track reversed his engine and applied the air brakes, but the momentum of the train was too great to be checked. The engine struck the buggy and smashed it. Werner and his son were flung into the air and fell several feet from the track. When the train stopped Werner's body was picked up and the little boy was lifted and carried into the train. At the Wells Street Depot the father's body was taken to Carroll's undertaking rooms in Wells street, and the boy was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. His injuries were dressed. He was so terrified he could not give any account of the accident.

August Werner was a saloonkeeper. He resided formerly at 975 Milwaukee avenue, but moved not long ago to 872 North Ashland avenue. He left a widow and three children, Frederick, 17 years old; Hans, 8 years old; and the twin sister of Hans, Elizabeth.

The family was not apprised of the accident last night.

John Morrison and Dwyer Foster, sailors, of Port Huron, Mich., were found on the tracks of the Rock Island and Pacific railroad at Fourteenth street at 9 o'clock last night by Engineer E. S. Wade. Morrison was dead and Foster was seriously injured. Foster was taken to the County Hospital, where he will probably die. It is thought they were struck by a passing train.

It is supposed the two men were sailors on one of the lake boats that had been unloading in the South Branch. They were probably crossing the tracks on their way to some dock when struck by a train. They were identified from articles found on their clothing, but nothing more was learned than that they were sailors from Port Huron.

YOUNG BRIDEGROOM DISOWNED

William W. Sloan of Buffalo Disinherits Son for Marrying His Chum's Fiancee.

Cambridge, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—Unless William W. Sloan Sr. of Buffalo relents, young Sloan, who won his bride, Miss Edwards, from his chum, young Mr. Boeck of St. Louis, will have to make his own way in the world. The father has cut him off without a penny.

He will not return to Harvard in the fall, but will begin at once, unless he is helped by his parents, to find for himself and wife.

William W. Sloan Sr. came here today to look into the details of the affair. His wife and daughter accompanied him. "We disown him forever and will have nothing further to do with him," said Mrs. Sloan almost vehemently. And then, as she made the remark, the tears came into her eyes and she could not keep back her emotion.

"When I saw the Edwards family in Cambridge today," she went on, "they said that my boy would have to support his wife anyway. I told them that he would have a nice time doing it. He has no trade or profession."

WANTS TO QUIT CUBAN SERVICE

General Wood Makes an Unexpected Visit to President McKinley at Adams, Mass.

Adams, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—General Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago Province, paid an unexpected visit to President McKinley this afternoon, arriving as the President was about to start for the baseball game between the Williams College and North Adams nines.

The interview between the two was of a strictly private nature, but it was unofficially reported tonight that the General presented his plea personally for being relieved from his duties in Cuba in order that he might enter upon the position of chief executive of the Washington Traction company, which has been tendered him.

Whatever the subject of conversation, the President appeared greatly annoyed and paid scanty attention to the ball playing. Finally, in the middle of the fourth inning, he excused himself from the rest of the party and drove with General Wood to Mr. Plunkett's home, where the conference was continued.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

Four American Soldiers Dead of the Plague with Eighteen More Cases in the Hospital.

Santiago de Cuba, June 22.—In consequence of the outbreak of yellow fever the garrison of United States troops here has been removed from the old Spanish barracks to a comfortable camp in the hills, on the road to El Morro. Thus far four soldiers have died of the fever, and there are eighteen cases in the hospitals. One civilian has succumbed to the disease and there are three civilian suspects.

Four companies of the Fifth Infantry are the only troops here at present. All have been disinfected on the new fumigating ship.

The barracks, an immense building, has been flooded with disinfectants, and the doctors believe that the medical department has the outbreak under control. It is suspected that the contagion began in the guardhouse.

CROKER WANTS TO COME HOME.

His Horses Running Unsatisfactorily on the English Turf—Trouble in Tammany Hall.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—It was reported at the Democratic club tonight that Richard Croker is tiring of his stay in England and will come home sooner than he expected when he sailed, two months ago. Mr. Croker promised to come back in August to testify before the Mazet committee. On the day he sailed he said he would probably come back in a steamer leaving Southampton about Aug. 17. His change of program is attributed to two widely differing causes—the unsatisfactory running of his horses on the English race tracks, and the tendency of several of the subordinate leaders in Tammany Hall to appear rebellious in his absence.

RUNAWAY DUE TO AUTOMOBILE

Mrs. Charles Welsh Is Injured in an Accident in Lincoln Park—Buggy Is Upset.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Welsh of 177 East Chicago avenue were driving in Lincoln Park last evening when their horse, becoming frightened at an automobile, overturned the buggy. Mrs. Welsh's ankle was broken. Mr. Welsh was not injured.

RAPS THE TAX DODGERS.

ROOSEVELT COMMENDS MRS. EMMONS BLAINE'S SCHEDULE.

Governor of New York, Passing Through Chicago on His Way to the Rough Riders' Reunion in New Mexico, Talks of Burning Issues—His Staccato Laugh Rings Out at Senator Hanna's Expense—Will Discuss the Philippines at Las Vegas.

Through the throng at the Polk street depot at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon passed a man of medium stature and sturdy build, with the quick step of the soldier. He was Governor Roosevelt of New York. Only a half dozen persons hurried forward to grasp his hand as he left a Grand Trunk train. One year ago, as Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, he was to the north of Baiquiri, Cuba, directing the construction of the palm huts which sheltered his Rough Riders during the first night before Santiago. Now, down in Las Vegas, N. M., his Rough Riders who swept San Juan Hill are waiting hundreds strong to welcome their old leader in the first regimental reunion.

The lack of a public reception in Chicago was just what Governor Roosevelt had hoped for. He spent the hours before he left on the Santa Fé road at 10 p. m. for Las Vegas chiefly with those who had followed him over the San Juan trenches. He was not the Governor of New York, but just plain "Teddy" Roosevelt out with his "own boys" again.

Affection for "His Boys."

"There's nothing in the world that could have drawn me away from New York at this time," said the Governor, as he removed his hat—a campaign hat of the regular army pattern—and settled down for a brief rest at the Auditorium, "but this reunion of my own boys down in New Mexico. I'd go to Alaska or the ends of the earth to see them. I'm not talking politics. I'll talk the Philippine question when we get together at Las Vegas. I'm seeking to meet the least number of people possible outside of my own boys," and he laughed the staccato chuckle which won so many to him during the war days.

Though not "talking politics nor the Philippine problem" Governor Roosevelt made a number of significant statements showing the aggressive support which an anti-trust campaign will receive from him when the moment of action arrives. He insisted that proper legislation must settle the question. He spoke tersely of the "tax dodger" and of the duties of the rich man to the government—municipal and national.

"Tax-Dodgers" and Trusts.

"I wish we had more people in this country like Mrs. Emmons Blaine," was his comment on the tax-dodger. "The country would need have no fear in this matter if all were like her."

He explained that he had heard of the personal property schedule which this Chicago woman had filed with the assessors.

"The trusts?" queried Governor Roosevelt. "Well, I'm not talking on this subject, but my position is well known. Proper legislation will effect a cure. The poor man, it an enemy to the rich man, is an enemy to himself. Legislation must right matters. As to tax responsibilities, it's the same thing. My remedy is briefly stated. I am not an enemy of the well-to-do man nor of the poor man. But the well-to-do man must bear his share.

"What I have to say on the Philippine situation must wait until I talk at Las Vegas," continued the Governor. "My position as to keeping a firm hand on the islands is well known."

"What about Senator Hanna's statement that your Presidential boom of 1900 had been crushed?" was asked.

Laughs at Hanna.

"Hanna said that?" queried the Governor. "Say, perfectly lovely, isn't it?" and the staccato laugh rang out heartily. "Says I crushed it myself? O, lovely. Why, its news to me that I had a Presidential boom. As I haven't had one in my immediate possession I don't see how I could have done any crushing. Isn't that good? And Hanna said it! A sense of humor is a saving thing, isn't it? And Hanna said that! Well, that's good.

"No, there isn't anything new," concluded the Governor with a rush. "You see, I'm through in New York until the county fair season opens. When I get back from Las Vegas I'm going to loaf and invite my soul. I'm not even talking about the Horton law and the recent Jeffries knockout at Coney Island. And as New York has no diplomatic relations with France I'm hopelessly rusty on the situation over there."

On reaching Chicago Governor Roosevelt went to the Auditorium. None of the Chicago boys who had served with him in Cuba were present at the train, and Colonel J. S. Cooper was the only Chicagoan to meet the visitor at the depot. With the Governor were three men of his old regiment. Two—David Goodrich of Cambridge, Mass., a former Captain of the Harvard crew, and R. A. Ferguson, a Scotchman attached to Lord Aberdeen's staff when the latter was Governor General of Canada—had risen from the ranks to Lieutenancies in K Troop. The third, Charles E. Knoblauch of the New York Athletic club, was a corporal in E Troop.

Invited to Milwaukee.

Governor Roosevelt, in his search for quiet, postponed a contemplated visit to the swimming pool of the Athletic club, only to fall into the hands of a committee of Milwaukeeans, who requested that he visit the Wisconsin city's carnival when returning to New York. The bearers of the invitation were F. P. Hackett, President, and J. P. Murphy and L. T. Boyd, directors of the Milwaukee Carnival association. The Governor promised to accept the invitation if possible.

The opening session of the first reunion of the Rough Riders will be held in Las Vegas, N. M., tomorrow, just one year from the day when they lost part of their number in the fight in the jungles at Las Guanimas. Annual reunions will be made an established feature. New Mexico claimed the first gathering because it furnished 40 per cent of the regiment. Arizona, on the same basis, will have the naming of the rendezvous next year, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Texas following.

The Governor's closest companion during his Chicago visit was a volume of Carlyle, and the book went to the train in his hand last night.

He insists that canal improvement in America should be conducted as aggressively as is the work of bettering railway systems.

Applauds the First Illinois.

A number of members of the First Illinois Infantry were at the depot when Governor Roosevelt left for the West.

"I applaud your plans for reproducing the charge at San Juan," said the latter, speaking of the mimic battle which will be given by the regiment at Washington Park on June 30 and July 1. "I think a great deal of you boys of the First Illinois, for we were shoulder to shoulder in the trenches. The scenic setting, as it is reproduced in THE TRIBUNE this morning, is extremely accurate—only put in the barbed wire fences."

CUBANS ARE WILLING TO WAIT.

La Lucha at Havana Declares the Islanders Have Faith in Brooke and McKinley.

Havana, June 22.—The English edition of La Lucha says editorially today:

"Governor General Brooke is in a position to secure information as to the conditions and needs of the Cubans from the most reliable sources, and his statement with reference to the reports of brigandage in the island shows he has learned the truth concerning our people. He may be slow to act, but developments almost invariably show that he has carefully considered all aspects of the question before finally deciding upon it.

"The administration at Washington should be guided by him rather than by the interested reports of speculators.

"The Cubans do not want immediate independence. They merely desire the announcement of a definite policy and an assurance from President McKinley that there will be no repudiation by the United States of the promises originally made."

Demand a Settled Policy.

General Enrique Collazo, who was a member of the staff of General Calixto Garcia, today denounced the Cubans for accepting money from the United States. He says:

"What we want is that the interveners should conduct themselves as the American people at large desire and not in accordance with the wishes of those here and in Washington, who are seeking personal enrichment through lucrative negotiations.

"Let the administration define a policy that will enable us to know what to do today and in the future, and then act in accord with its spirit.

"The American people recognize the truth in the report of General Miles and disregard General Alger's greed. Let us speak out candidly and truthfully, telling what we consider our duty and our right. The Spaniards dominated here for four centuries without decubanizing us. Let us not become Americanized today."

Foreign Consuls in Havana.

Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, China, Mexico, and Holland are the only countries thus far officially recognized as having consular representatives in Cuba. Their Consuls have received exequateurs through Washington. There are thirty-four others who claim to be Consuls, but they cannot be officially recognized, as their only credentials are addressed to the Spanish government.

Sugar cane in all parts of the island is suffering from the small amount of rain that has fallen of late. The spring planting is the chief sufferer, and, in the opinion of many planters, is past saving.

FORT SHERIDAN IN AN UPROAR.

Sentries Shoot After Three Disorderly Privates, Who Are Finally Put in Guardhouse.

Three different sentries at Fort Sheridan emptied the magazines of their rifles on Wednesday night and yesterday morning, and the whole post was in an uproar. At 11 o'clock at night the sentry near the officers' quarters discovered three men trying to force their way through a rear window into Lieutenant Hedeken's quarters. They ran, and he fired five shots without effect.

Three hours later a sentry was assaulted by three privates, Kelly, Gilroy, and Devore. They endeavored to take away his rifle. He shook them off and seized Kelly. The other two ran, and he fired five shots after them. Kelly was taken to the guardhouse, and arriving there became violent. After quiet had been restored Kelly's head was done up in bandages.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning First Sergeant Siegel of Light Battery D attempted to arrest Gilroy and Devore. They fought with him and were escaping, when he called out the guard. Four shots were fired after them before they were caught. The three men are now in the guardhouse, and will be tried by court-martial.

CENTENARIAN GETS A DIVORCE.

George Wray, Aged 103, Legally Separated from His Wife, Aged 30—Nearly Abducted by Gypsies.

Columbus, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—George Wray, aged 103, was granted a divorce today by Judge Hord from Susan E. Wray, aged 30. Wray came to this country with his father at the beginning of the century. He moved to Indiana more than forty years ago, settling in Brown County, where he lived until he recently moved to Indianapolis. Wray had been married four times, outliving his other three wives. He said that his last wife came to him and offered to take care of him if he would marry her, but that she secured from him more than $1,000 in gold since they were married eight years ago. A band of gypsies nearly succeeded in kidnaping him this afternoon.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Generally fair; cooler.

Sun rises at 4:25; sets at 7:39.
Moon rises at 8:51 tomorrow morning.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 McKinley to Call for Volunteers.
Boers Buy Heavy Guns.
Roosevelt in the City.
French Cabinet Named at Last.
2 General News of New York.
May Divide the Samoas.
Spalding Is Traction President.
3 Meat Inspection Is Dead.
Dewey Rests in Ceylon.
Outvoted at The Hague.
4 Boston, 5; Chicago, 1.
Lightweight Wins a Handicap.
Yale Shuts Out Harvard.
Neal Is Still Unconscious.
5 Board of Review Adopts Rules.
Talk Over Party Plans.
Plans for Paris Exposition.
7 Commencement at Ann Arbor.
Many End Their School Days.
Tells of Joseph Medill.
Jury Briber Expected to Own Up.
8 Hear Masters in Music.
School Platform of Mayor.
12 City Gas Fund Running Low.

Pages. Pages.
6 Editorial. 9 Commercial.
8 Fontenoy. 10 Insurance.
8 Literature. 10 Courts.
8 Society. 10 Railroads.
8 Short Story. 10 Lake Marine.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
HAMBURG	Pennsylvania	
LIVERPOOL	Teutonic	
LONDON		Menominee.
NAPLES	Ems	
NEW YORK	Trave	
QUEENSTOWN	Canada	
ROTTERDAM		Spaarndam.

FRENCH CABINET NAMED AT LAST.

Waldeck-Rousseau Forms a Ministry and Gives the Republic a Surprise.

NOTABLE BODY OF MEN.

Moderate Republicans and Socialists Make Common Cause Against the Enemy.

NOW READY FOR ANY STORM.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Paris, June 22.—President Loubet has triumphed. Waldeck-Rousseau today formed one of the most notable ministries in the history of France. The battle has been won for republicanism and salvation for Dreyfus. Justice and truth have come victorious out of the confusion, struggle, and strife, and France rises proudly tonight, having shaken off the shackles of reactionism, clericalism, and corruption.

The new Cabinet is made up as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior—WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, member of the Senate; moderate Republican.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. DELCASSE, Deputy; moderate Republican.

Minister of War—MARQUIS DE GALLIFET; General; Reactionaire.

Minister of Marine—M. DE LANESSAN, Deputy; radical Socialist.

Minister of Justice—M. MONIST, Deputy; Senator; moderate and anti-Radical.

Minister of Finance—M. CAILLAUX, Deputy; moderate Republican.

Minister of Commerce—M. MILLERAND, Deputy; chief of the Socialist party in France.

Minister of Public Instruction—M. LEYGUES, Deputy; moderate Republican.

Minister of the Colonies—M. DECRAIS, Senator; moderate Republican.

Minister of Agriculture—M. JEAN DUPUY, Senator; progressive Republican.

Minister of Public Works—M. PIERRE BAUDIN, Deputy; radical Socialist.

Surprise to Many.

No one outside the little band which has rallied round President Loubet would have dreamed a fortnight ago of a Cabinet where that proud old General, the Marquis de Gallifet, and that brave Socialist, M. Millerand, would allow President Loubet to join their hands in the work of repairing the wrongs of nearly a generation and the greatest crime against justice of the century.

How well I remember one night last winter at a grand reception of the Legion d'Honneur, when the persecution of Dreyfus and Picquart was at its height and the War office was in a mire of scandals, a beautiful woman approached General de Gallifet:

"How are you, General?" she said.

"Call me simply 'Marquis de Gallifet,'" responded the General quickly, his face full of sadness. The crimes of the general staff, weighed upon this honest man, who did not fear to testify in favor of his former subaltern, Lieutenant Colonel Picquart, who, the General said, had always been a brave and loyal soldier.

Cabinet Ready for Storms.

The new Cabinet is one of combat and ready to weather whatever storms befall the ship of state. Each man can be trusted and all are above reproach. They are men, not politicians, who have come to rescue the country from menacing dangers, and not one of them would not have preferred remaining in private life.

The new Cabinet was at once violently attacked by the disreputable press, which always finds plenty to say. It is crying "Treason!" and "Civil war!" but the people's consciences are awakened and they want a strong Cabinet. They have confidence in President Loubet and Waldeck-Rousseau. Such men as Rochefort, Drumont, and Judet may scream and heap abuse upon the Ministers, but no attention will be paid to them. The country is done with the Melines, Merciers, Guillains, and Cavaignacs, and they can go on forging papers to cover their crimes. France, republican, wants none of them. The Dreyfus affair has had the moral benefit of unmasking them before the country and a general housecleaning will be the result.

The new Ministers were received tonight at the Elysée. The President was gracious and cordial. He has never shown, during the whole crisis, one instant's disturbance.

Gallifet is one of the greatest Generals in France. He was a commander during the famous cavalry charge at Reischoffen in the war of 1870, and had part of his side carried away by a ball. It was replaced by a steel plate. He belongs to the most ancient and honorable nobility of France. Placing the War office in his hands is meant to show that if there have been some rascals the majority of the French army deserve respect, are loyal, and advocate justice.

Slavery in Tonquin.

The Matin today continues its fierce attack on slavery in Tonquin. The Aurore has followed the Matin, and also cries out against the outrage. The matter will be laid before the new Cabinet. The Colonial party has stirred up the slavery question, and it came in the nick of time to kill Guillain's hopes of entering the new Cabinet. Mme. Guillain and her daughter did not want to move out of the spacious ministerial quarters back into the little flat they used to occupy before M. Guillain became Minister of the Colonies.

Quarrel Over Coast Defense.

Apropos of the insecurity of the coast defense, the publication of which caused Admiral Cuverville's revocation, Senator Cabart of Danneville alleges in an open letter the same charges brought by the Admiral. He says it is unfortunate France should suffer while the War, Marine, and Colonial offices squabble over which shall defend the coasts.

Minister Lockroy insisted with the President upon General de la Roque's dismissal, and, in spite of the General's pleading dispatch, President Loubet was obliged to sign the decree placing Roque on the retired list. Lieutenant Colonel Klobb of the Stationary Corps in the French Soudan is charged with

reconnoitering the mission region situated between the Niger and Lake Tchad, on the north Franco-Anglo frontier. Before arriving at Lake Tchad Klobb's expedition should join the mission of Foureau and Lamy, in the oasis of Air.

Insinuations Against Loubet.

The anti-Loubet men are trying to stir up trouble by insinuating the President will pardon Arton on the 14th of July. The public is not gullible enough to be taken in with such nonsense. Not even his enemies have reason to doubt President Loubet's honesty.

History of an Insult.

The truth is at last out as to the insult offered Archbishop Ireland by the French Jesuits' committee representing the associations of young Catholics who organized the Ollivaint conference on June 20. On the annual closing day the committee invited the Archbishop of St. Paul to speak. The invitation was sent on June 7.

Two days later the Autorite, Cassagnac's paper, printed a violent attack on the American prelate, in which the Jesuits of the college where the conference was to be held were given the choice of withdrawing the invitation extended to Archbishop Ireland or encountering the antagonism of the anti-Ireland cliques, who are bitter against the Pope and the American prelate.

The Jesuits insulted Archbishop Ireland by withdrawing the invitation in the form of announcing there would be no conference.

Upon the energetic protests of M. Bazire, a member of the Young Catholic association, the Jesuits switched around and reinvited Ireland to speak.

By this time the American prelate, indignant at the treatment, insisted on having a clean explanation. He now knows what to expect from the French Jesuits, who dared insult an American Archbishop because of his Americanism.

Furious at Pope Leo.

This same religious clique is furious over the Pope's renewed health and mental vigor. It had counted on a successor who would reinaugurate the old narrow tactics. Leo's favorable attitude and partiality for everything American is a bitter pill to the French Jesuits, and they are constantly rebelling against swallowing it. They are furious also because Mazzoni, now doctor in the Pope's household, is a Freemason. They say it is a scandal that the head of the Catholic Church has a Freemason as his doctor. The Pope, however, has evidently more faith in Mazzoni's skill than some people's prayers.

Thousands Go to Rennes.

A force of gendarmerie left for Rennes today, where the strictest secrecy is observed by the authorities. Journalists are swarming to Rennes, and it is estimated 10,000 visitors will be in that city next week. Brest is also invaded by newspaper men and artists from London and the continent.

Mme. Dreyfus will leave on Saturday or Sunday. She will take little Pierre and his sister to meet their father. It is hoped the new Premier will allow her to see her husband. The Dreyfus servants have gone ahead to Rennes to prepare the house placed at her disposition. The house is situated on the Rue de Chatilion, No. 25. It is an attractive building, surrounded by a handsome garden, while huge iron grillete gates will keep out intruders.

Deroulede to Honor Hoche.

The people of Versailles have invited Paul Deroulede to take part in the Hoche celebration next Sunday. The great General's life was in odd contrast to the ridiculous boulevard politician who has been asked to do him honor. Versailles is a hotbed of nationalism and royalism, and full of disgruntled citizens with historic pasts.

Plans for the New Salon.

Loviot, the architect of the Society of French Artists, has finished the plans for the Salon Building of 1900. It will be constructed on the site of an old slaughterhouse at Grenelle, Avenue de Breteuil, and work will commence immediately.

Loviot has designed a square building, with a round central court, part of which is covered for the exposition of sculpture. The rest is to be made a superb garden. There will be sixty-six rooms for the exhibit of painting, ranged in double rows. The whole building will cover 33,000 square yards.

The Automobile club has unanimously accepted the magnificent challenge cup presented as a prize for the international team races.

New Arrivals in Paris.

Alvey A. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, has arrived in Paris, after a bicycle tour through Italy and the south of France.

John K. Richards, General Solicitor of the United States, with his family; H. N. Allen, Resident Minister and Consul General at Corea, with his family; and Dr. and Mrs. Chapman have arrived in Paris. De Miquel, the new attaché at the German Embassy, has assumed charge of his post in Paris.

Wholly in Favor of Dreyfus.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, June 22.—The new Cabinet is a strong combination and is wholly in favor of Dreyfus, but, since it contains such extreme men as Marquis de Gallifet and M. Millerand, it can hardly be expected to have a long career.

Its opponents predict that the Cabinet will fall next Monday, owing to the incongruous combination of Marquis de Gallifet and M. Millerand.

It is understood that the new Cabinet will permit a meeting between Dreyfus and his wife. Brest remains calm. Its inhabitants are for the greater part Dreyfusites, and it is said there would be no danger of a hostile demonstration even if Dreyfus landed during the daytime.

The Socialist party has already declared that it will not in any way be bound by or responsible for M. Millerand's acts as Minister. The latter, however, is a powerful debater, who will share with M. Waldeck-Rousseau the brunt of defending the Cabinet in the Chamber, most of the other Ministers being far less skilled in debate.

Gallifet a Surprise.

The appointment of General (the Marquis) de Gallifet as Minister of War is an extraordinary example of the way in which the Dreyfus case has revolutionized political conditions. For years past the General has been the bugaboo of the extremists, not only because of his monarchical sympathies but on account of the ruthless manner in which he took part in repressing the commune. His entry into the Cabinet is undoubtedly due to his attitude towards the Dreyfus case, which has been throughout favorable to Dreyfus, although he holds that the proclamation of the prisoner's innocence should not include placing the responsibility for the apparent judicial blunders upon the general staff.

Le Courier du Soir publishes an interview with General (the Marquis) de Gallifet, who is represented as saying:

"I am reproached for my attitude in 1871. At that time I served the majority, the constitution, and the law as a soldier on the active list. I have remained silent until now. Today I find the army talking far too much. I am, as I was thirty years ago, at the service of the majority, the constitution, and the law."

Republicans and Socialists.

The Minister of Commerce, Alexandre Millerand, Radical Socialist, in an interview published by the same paper is reported as saying:

"The Republicans have concluded an armistice in order to meet the enemies of the republic and to restore things to their proper places in the army, the magistracy, and the administration."

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who is perhaps the most successful pleader at the French bar, loses an income of £20,000 by becoming Minister.

M. de Lanessan, Minister of Marine, is famous for his advocacy of an Anglo-French entente.

M. Jean Dupuy, Minister of Agriculture, is no relation of the former Premier.

Except in connection with the Dreyfus affair the new ministry has little interest and is received rather coolly. The Dreyfusites are delighted and the anger of the anti-Dreyfusites knows no bounds.

Plot to Convict Dreyfus.

London, June 23.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the Times, says:

"M. Guillain, the outgoing Minister of the Colonies, had the audacity to say yesterday that he was 'waiting for justice to pronounce' in the case of Dreyfus. This proves that the Dupuy Cabinet wanted Dreyfus condemned again in order to absolve the Dupuy of 1894, who was compromised equally with Mercier, but in this strange affair, in moments of supreme crisis, some unforeseen event always intervenes to prevent the triumph of iniquity. Faure's death and Dupuy's fall again save the situation."

Excitement Grows at Rennes.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Rennes, describing the excitement in the town and the fruitless efforts of newspaper men to obtain information, says:

"Everything is shrouded in mystery. The cell for Dreyfus is comfortably furnished in the usual style of officers' quarters. It has two windows, one of them overlooking the street. He will be treated with every consideration, and all the formalities due his rank as a Captain of artillery will be scrupulously observed.

"Mme. Dreyfus has not yet arrived, but everybody expresses the greatest sympathy with her. M. Basch, the Jewish gentleman who has placed his house at her disposal, is terrified at the rancour of the anti-Dreyfusites. I had the greatest difficulty to persuade him to speak. He says his house is watched day and night, and that he and his wife have been insulted to such an extent that he has had to challenge a local editor to a duel. The editor, however, prefers to make a public apology.

Fear an Assassination.

"M. Basch's apprehensions are mainly for Captain Dreyfus, as he believes that members of the Patriotic league will attempt to assassinate him. He says the Procurator General has gone on a mysterious mission today, which M. Basch believes to mean the arrival of Dreyfus. Several members of the Patriotic league are already here, and M. Drumont, editor of the Libre Parole, is expected tonight."

Bars for Dreyfus Cell.

Rennes, France, June 22.—There is absolute ignorance here of the date of the arrival of Captain Alfred Dreyfus. The town is quiet.

Workmen have completed placing additional bars across the window of the cell intended for the prisoner. The local newspapers are protesting against this indignity, asserting that Dreyfus ought to be treated merely as an accused officer and not as a criminal.

SIX PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

John Casey, One of the Victims, May Die—Forecast Is Fair and Cooler.

Six cases of heat prostration, one of which may result fatally, were reported to the police yesterday. The maximum temperature recorded at the street level, 90°, was not as high as on several days earlier in the month, and after 6 p. m. the mercury fell rapidly. At midnight it stood at 78°. The prostrated were:

Butler, James, 2814 Dearborn street, overcome at Park row and Michigan avenue; taken home; not serious.

Cahill, William, 18 Gardner street, overcome at 318 Milwaukee avenue; taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital; will recover.

Casey, John, 1714 Fifty-first street, yard clerk for Chicago and Erie railroad company, overcome at Fifty-first and Wallace streets; taken to Englewood Union Hospital; may die.

Sheahan, John, 342 Fourteenth place, overcome while painting his house; fell from ladder, fracturing thigh and receiving internal injuries; taken to County Hospital.

Shoater, E., 277 Throop street, teamster, overcome at Robey street and Ewing place; taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital; not serious.

Thomas, Richard, 37 Keenon street, overcome at North avenue and Wood street; taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital; not serious.

The forecast for today is "fair and cooler."

PEORIA BACHELOR IN DISGRACE.

He Violates a Rule of the Club Compelling Members to Marry Only Widows.

Peoria, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—There is trouble in the Peoria Bachelors' club, the members of which have sworn to marry none but widows. John Look, one of the charter members, today announced his intention of marrying Miss Anie Fuchtz of this city, who is not eligible under the rules of the club. A meeting of the Board of Directors was held and Look was dismissed as a member and paid the fine of $5 which the board assessed. Furthermore, the club will attend the wedding in a body next Tuesday night and will administer the balance of the punishment which is to be meted out to offenders. Secretary George Richardson has within the last few days received letters from widows in a half dozen different cities, who ask for a list of the members, as they desire to correspond with them.

TANNER GOING TO COLORADO.

Governor Will Start on Sunday for a Tour of Colorado Mountain Resorts.

Denver, Colo., June 22.—[Special.]—Major B. B. Ray, paymaster, headquarters of the Department of the Colorado, has received word from John R. Tanner of Illinois that he will leave Springfield about Sunday next for Denver. He will visit Manitou, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs, and other mountain resorts in addition to Denver.

Governor Tanner decided to come to Denver at the request of Major Ray, who has been a friend of his for many years. Major Ray laid plans to have the Illinois Executive his guest while in Denver, but Wednesday night the Major received orders from the War department instructing him to proceed without delay to San Francisco.

E. J. Noble, Chief Grain Inspector of Illinois, is booked for a visit here next week.

NO TRACE OF MURDERER TOBIN.

Rewards Offered by Governor Tanner and Relatives of Major Fitzpatrick at Mound City, Ill.

Mound City, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The search for Michael Tobin, the murderer of Thomas E. Fitzpatrick, has proved unavailing so far. The relatives of the dead man have offered large rewards for his capture, and Governor Tanner has added $500 to the sum.

CAPTURE FUGITIVE MURDERER.

Negro Who Killed James A. Craig in Chicago and Escaped from Prison in 1895 Arrested.

Greenville, Miss., June 22.—Tom Williams, a negro convict, who escaped from the Illinois penitentiary in 1895, was arrested last night, and will be taken to Illinois today. Williams was convicted of murdering James A. Craig in Chicago in 1893, and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Important Change in Time.

On and after Sunday, June 25, 1899, the Chicago and Alton's St. Louis Midnight Special and Kansas City Night Express will leave Chicago 11:30 p. m. instead of 11:45 p. m. The Chicago and Alton is the only Chicago-St. Louis line with a late fast train by which you can leave Chicago after the theaters and arrive St. Louis the next morning in time for breakfast. Ticket office 101 Adams street.

ROBBER SOON RUN DOWN.

TAKES $10,000 AT NOON AND IS CAUGHT BEFORE DARK.

Grabs Money from Boston Cashier's Window and Is Met by Detective on His Arrival in New York—While on His Journey Long Distance Telephones Were Busy—Is Philip Lambele, Whose Mother Lives in Chicago.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 22.

The man who robbed the Metropolitan National Bank of Boston of $10,000 was caught here tonight.

Robber of a Boston Bank Quickly Caught.

He came on the Boston express, and while on the train had written a letter to his mother, who is Mrs. P. Lambele of 236 West Forquer street, Chicago. He is Philip Lambele of Chicago, and has been arrested there before. Captain McClusky was called up on the telephone by Chief of Police Watts of Boston about noon today. "We want you to watch the piers and railroad depots for a thief who robbed the Metropolitan National Bank about fifteen minutes ago. While the paying teller was called to the other part of the office the thief thrust his arm through the grating of the window and stole $10,000."

Chief Watts then gave a description of the man.

The robber had talked with C. S. Delfendahl, the paying teller, about sending some money to New York by way of a money order, and evidently reached in and seized the money which was stacked up beside the official.

He did it so smoothly that the teller did not notice that the money was gone until a stenographer spoke to him.

She had seen a young man going hastily out of the bank with a large sum in bills carried loosely in his hands, and she asked about the matter.

The money lying on the paying teller's counter amounted in all to about $50,000. It was in bills in small packages and of denominations of $50, $100, and $1,000.

Detective Alphonse Rachume was one of the men who started for the Grand Central Station. Learning that the Boston express would not arrive until 6 p. m., he determined to go up to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and board it there. He did so, and in the "smoker" found a man who answered the description, smoking a cigar.

The detective took a seat where he could watch his man, and recognized him as the man who, in 1893, robbed the banking house of Zimmerman & Forshay in Wall street.

When the train reached the Grand Central Station the detective stepped up and grabbed him.

There was a struggle, in which the detective came out best.

"I think you are on to me," said the fellow. "Here's the $10,000," and he took a bank roll from his pocket. "Take it and let me go."

In his pocket was found a letter he had written to his mother on the train. In the letter he said:

"On Train, June 22, 1899.—Dear Mother: I have wanted to write to you for a long time, dear. I hope that you are all well and that the kids are well, dear. Things are pretty good out here, and I hope everything is all right at home. I hope you have moved, dear, as that house was so damp. Will be home within a week, and shall go to see you. So long, dear. Your loving

"PHILIP."

In the letter was a $10 bill, which was not part of the stolen money.

The prisoner gave his name as George Shea, but he is Philip Lambele. He was born in Chicago and is single.

Lambele made a full confession of his guilt to Captain McClusky.

Another chapter was added today to the remarkable story which began by the removal of an imbecile woman from the fashionable home of Mrs. Catherine M. Stone of New Brighton, S. I., to the Smith Infirmary. James Allen, the Richmond Borough agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, made a descent upon Mrs. Stone's house on Wednesday evening and, despite the protests of the woman's relatives, carried her to a carriage and thence to a hospital. The woman lay in the hospital until tonight, when her relatives reclaimed her.

Imbecile Woman Reclaimed by Her Relatives.

Agent Allen today swore out a complaint against Mrs. Stone, charging her with "cruelly treating a person of unsound mind."

Mrs. Stone's husband, Seth Bradley Stone, was a famous missionary in south Africa, who died in this country after many years of hard work among the savages.

The woman taken away is an imbecile, and has been so almost from birth. She is 31 years old, but appears in size and features to be only half that, and has been imprisoned for fifteen years.

A plumber who had to do some work at the house told the Gerry society of it. Agent Allen went to the house about 7 o'clock Wednesday evening, and finding the basement door open soon found his way to the sleeping closet of the prisoner.

He saw the outlines of what seemed to be a young girl, who lay half covered on a bed of straw. The place in which she lay was about six feet in depth by four feet wide.

Allen summoned Policeman Burke to assist him. Just then E. R. Carter, son-in-law of Mrs. Stone, appeared and protested against the woman being taken away. At the infirmary a warm bath was given her at once. Liquid nourishment was administered, and the woman soon sank into a restful sleep.

The relatives of the unfortunate woman deny that she was cruelly treated and say the place where she was kept was clean and well ventilated. Agent Allen says it was filthy, that the woman was absolutely without clothing or covering of any kind, and that she was so emaciated she looked like a skeleton.

A Kansas City girl, who for two weeks has astonished Brooklynites by taking daily rides through Prospect Park and along the suburban roads on a horse man-fashion, had an experience with a trolley car today that badly frightened a number of women and children. The young woman, Idylla Vyner, is spending the summer with an aunt. After riding through Prospect Park today she continued along Flatbush avenue to Bergen Beach.

Missouri Girl Displays Her Horsemanship.

As she was nearing the end of the road, where the trolley cars make the curve, the horse became frightened. It made a wild plunge behind one car, and before Miss Vyner could stop it had run into another on the opposite track.

The car was crowded with women and children, who were startled at the sight of a horse with its forehoofs on the side step being dragged along.

The daring Western woman staid on the horse, petting him with one hand while she held the reins with the other. The car crew treed the horse. Both fetlocks were cut, but otherwise the accident caused no damage.

A report has been current for some days that Mrs. Charles Havemeyer would soon become the wife of Frederick Beach. It was not possible today to obtain either an admission or a denial of the report. Mrs. Havemeyer is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cortland Moss and her husband was a son of Theodore Havemeyer. A little over a year ago young Mr. Havemeyer was found dead at his country place near Roslyn, L. I.

Justice Bookstaver's quarters, Part V., Supreme Court, looked today as though it were the meeting place of Sorosis instead of being a hall of justice. Over 100 women, who claim to have the highest social position in the land, were there to contest for the possession of the title "Colonial Dames." It was a suit brought by the Colonial Dames of America to restrain the National Society of Colonial Dames from using the name "Colonial Dames" and to prohibit it from granting territory rights to societies subsidiary to itself.

Contest Over Right to Title, "Colonial Dames."

The defendant is in the habit of founding branches or chapters, one of which is the "Colonial Dames of the State of New York."

The plaintiff desires to control the entire "Colonial Dames" business on the ground of priority of occupation of the field. The social forces of Philadelphia and New York were arrayed against each other to some extent in the suit.

The fight for the plaintiffs was closed and the original Colonial Dames looked triumphantly at each other as if they expected the "counterfeits" to be placed in jail at once by order of the stern Justice Bookstaver.

Nothing of the kind occurred, however, and John M. Bowers opened for the defense.

The Flower syndicate has increased its franchise possessions in the Borough of Brooklyn by purchasing the Amsterdam Electric Light and Power company, which in April, 1897, came into possession of the assets and properties and the franchises of the State Electric Light and Power company, which was empowered to lay conduits and string wires in any street in the borough.

The eyes of the financial world will be centered tomorrow on the meeting of the American Steel and Wire company's directors, which will be held in the Empire Building, in this city, where the company makes its Eastern headquarters. The meeting is most important, as on it will depend to a great extent the future of a certain class of industrial securities in the stock market, as well as the reputation for fair dealing of several prominent firms and individuals in this city and Chicago.

Much Depends on Steel and Wire Meeting.

There is so much at stake that the stock market today literally stood still. There was scarcely any interest evinced in any other class of securities, which were depressed accordingly. If the sponsors for American Steel and Wire who have unloaded thousands of shares of the common stock in this market on the promise of an immediate dividend fail to keep faith with their friends much unpleasant criticism is sure to be heard.

It is already charged that the stock is being boldly manipulated by a clique of insiders, and that the haggling over the question of the dividend is a part of their plan of campaign, which also included the attack on Federal Steel in the New Jersey court.

It was reported late this afternoon that it had been decided to defer action on the dividend till June 30.

It is reported that P. D. Armour, the beef king, aspires to the title of Armour the fruit king. J. W. Coupland of the California Fruit Transportation company says that Armour has formed a combination with the railways whereby the fruit and vegetable crops of the South and West shall be controlled. H. Raphael, head of Armour & Co.'s interests in New York, said: "There is no truth in the statement that Mr. Armour has a monopoly of the fruit carrying trade of California, or that he is trying to get one in the South."

A motion was made in the Court of General Sessions today to dismiss the bail of John C. Eno, former President of the Second National Bank, who defaulted for $3,000,000 of the bank's money and fled to Canada. There were twelve indictments found against Eno June 11, 1894. Eno came back from Canada Feb. 1, 1893, after his father had made good the loss to the bank, and was admitted to $10,000 bail, his bond being furnished by Benjamin Knower and J. Hicks Bloodgood of this city.

Ask Dismissal of Bondsmen for John C. Eno.

The District Attorney's office made the application for the dismissal of bail, stating that the defendants had never displayed any desire to evade the jurisdiction of the court since his admission to bail.

The Judge is considering.

At the meeting of the Medico-Legal society held at the Hotel St. Andrew on Wednesday night the President was authorized to appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to investigate the methods of the so-called Christian Science healers. During the progress of the meeting several speakers arraigned Christian Science. Several Christian Scientists who were present made replies in which they explained their creed.

Medico-Legal Opinion of Faith Healing.

Among those who spoke against the practice was former Coroner Ellinger. He spoke of the death of Harold Frederic, who, he said, was believed to have been a victim of Christian Science. Mr. Ellinger characterized the science as being closer allied to the undertaker than to the physician.

The next speaker was Howard Ellis, who said that Christian Science was inimical to the good of society. He said further that under the law as it now stands Christian Scientists are offenders.

Jules Pierson, a waist manufacturer of Williamsburg, didn't get his presents back when his engagement to marry Ray Lipski was broken off, but he has just secured judgment against the girl's father for the value of the articles. Pierson became acquainted with the Lipski girl through a matrimonial agent. They became engaged, and Pierson had made for her numerous articles of wearing apparel, comprising a fur collarette, a duck suit, and several shirt waists.

Rejected Suitor Recovers Cost of Presents.

They quarreled and the engagement was broken off. Pierson demanded the payment of $60 for the clothing. This was refused, and he then brought suit against the girl's father, Isidor Lipski.

In the Third District Civil Court today Judge Schmittspan gave Pierson a judgment for $50.50 against Lipski.

Salvation Army Commissions Awarded.

The Salvation Army held a mass-meeting in Princess Rink last night to promote thirty-five cadets to Lieutenants and Captains. Commander Booth Tucker addressed the meeting, and the voice of General Booth was presented from a megaphone. The rink was filled to overflowing with enthusiastic people

CAMP OF THE ROUGH RIDERS, LINCOLN PARK, LAS VEGAS, N. M.

Governor Roosevelt is now on his way thither.

MAY DIVIDE THE SAMOAS.

THREE POWERS MAY END THE PACIFIC COMPLICATIONS.

High Joint Commission Vindicates the Position of United States in the Controversy Over the Kingship—Negotiations for the Future Government of the Islands May Lead to Their Partition Between England, Germany, and America.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Practically every position taken by the United States has been sustained by the Samoan commission in its official report.

The whole trouble grew out of the action of the German representatives in recognizing Mataafa as King. He was elected on the face of the returns, but Chief Justice Chambers, an American, held Mataafa was disqualified by the treaty itself, and recognized Malietoa Tanus, a descendant of the old King, who was the minority candidate.

When the High Joint commission arrived on the scene it decided the Chief Justice was acting strictly within his legal rights, and accordingly recognized Malietoa as King.

Mataafa was declared an usurper, exactly as the Americans had contended. Mataafa under the influence of the allied force at the disposal of the commission consented to give up his arms, the possession of which was contrary to the treaty itself.

Malietoa Tanus, who is but little more than a boy, after having been recognized as King, was induced to resign, and the commission thereupon abolished the Kingship entirely.

Sustains the Americans.

In all these steps the commission has sustained the Americans and British completely and discredited the action of the Germans. For this reason the State department is particularly happy over the outcome.

May Divide the Islands.

The present agreement providing for a provisional government of the Consul and abolishing the Kingship must be ratified by the three powers. Then will come the question of the permanent government. It will involve either a joint protectorate with its unpleasant entangling alliances or the actual partition of the islands among the three powers.

This country has but little commerce with the Samoan Islands and their future is not bright. It has, however, an immensely valuable concession for a naval station at Pago Pago, the only good harbor in the group. Pago Pago is on the little island of Tutuila. The group contains about 1,700 square miles and an estimated population of 36,000, while Tutuila has an area of only fifty-four square miles, with a population of only 3,750.

The United States acquired the harbor of Pago Pago in 1872, long before Germany took a hand in the troubles, and probably would be contented to secure this little island as its share of the partition. Naval officers are now building the station there, and to insure its safety political control of the island will probably be necessary.

Value of Pago Pago.

Pago Pago lies a little south of a line drawn from the Philippines to the proposed Nicaraguan Canal and hence its value as a naval station is paramount.

It is believed the Germans will favor a joint protectorate of some kind so as to secure some sort of control over Tutuila and its splendid harbor of Pago Pago, but the interests of the United States are apparently to secure this little island and let Great Britain and Germany fall heir to the other islands, with their insignificant trade in copra and old iron from wrecks.

This would not only give this country complete control of the only possible naval station in the vicinity and with Guam and Pearl Harbor in Hawaii furnish the necessary chain of naval stations to control the Pacific, while at the same time it would put an end to the constant international disputes growing out of the joint control of the Samoan group.

Provided the United States is not disturbed in Pago Pago American diplomats will be only too glad to avoid responsibility for the rest of the group.

Receives the Official Report.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., June 22.—The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from the Hon. Bartlett Tripp, United States commissioner at Samoa, saying that peace had been restored in the island; the commission had sustained the decision of Chief Justice Chambers in the contested case of the election of the king; that Malietoa Tanus has resigned; the kingship was to be abolished and a provisional government established.

Form of the Proclamation.

The British Foreign office has forwarded to Mr. Tower, the British chargé here, a statement of the conclusions reached by the Samoan commission, including in part the text of the proclamation abolishing the kingship and establishing the provisional government. It states:

The commission published a proclamation on June 10, reciting:

Whereas, The declaration of the Chief Justice declaring Malietoa to be King is considered by the high commission as valid and binding, and,

Whereas, The said Malietoa has voluntarily tendered his resignation as King, and the same has been duly accepted, and,

Whereas, The high commission has decided to abolish the office of King in Samoa. Proclamation is made for the establishment of a provisional government during the stay of the high commission in Samoa.

SEARCH FOR CORA LAWRENCE.

Chicago Woman at Coney Island Theaters Trying to Find Her Daughter.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—Mrs. J. G. Warner of Chicago, living temporarily at 147 West Ninety-eighth street, Manhattan, has just finished a vain search in the theaters at Coney Island for her daughter, who is known as Cora Lawrence, a performer. Cora has not been seen by her mother since the World's Fair.

Mrs. Warner told each person she met that she wanted to regain her child, who had been deserted by a Japanese juggler named Yamaski after going through an illegal marriage ceremony with her.

"My child," Mrs. Warner explained, "thought the Japanese had no wife when she ran away from home and married him six years ago. She lived with him until her baby was born. Then she discovered that he had another wife living, who is known as Cora Stratton. When the juggler deserted my daughter he took her baby with him. After a long search," continued Mrs. Warner, "my son-in-law, Mr. McDougall, a cotton broker, traced the baby, and is now caring for it."

Mermaid at Auction.

A manatee, familiarly known as "mermaid," was sold the other day at a Covent Garden auction-room for 20 guineas.

McVicker's.

A few good seats remain unsold for the Festival of Song, Sunday eve, June 25

ROUGH RIDERS ARE ASSEMBLING

Heroes of San Juan Hill Pouring into Las Vegas, N. M., for the Reunion.

Las Vegas, N. M., June 22.—[Special.]—Rough Riders and sightseers arrived today in increased numbers. Among the number was Trooper Colonel Joplin, who drove to Las Vegas from Lalux, N. M., a distance of 800 miles, with a mule team.

At a meeting today of the Committee of Arrangements the program for the reunion was remodeled in order to suit the movements of Governor Roosevelt. It was decided to hold the business meeting at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Immediately afterward, Governor Roosevelt and the Rough Riders will adjourn to the tournament ground and witness the steer tying contests and other attractions. Immediately on the conclusion of the fireworks exhibition in the evening the regimental reception will be held at the Duncan Opera-House.

A memorial sermon will be delivered on Sunday morning by Parson Tom Uzzell of Denver. A review of the Rough Riders will be held on Sunday afternoon, at the conclusion of which Governor Roosevelt will make an address to the troopers. Lieutenant Colonel Brodie will respond as President of the association. The parade of Rough Riders will be consolidated with the citizens' parade on Monday morning.

Governor Otero, his staff, and committee of citizens and Rough Riders will meet Governor Roosevelt and party at Raton, where the Governor of New Mexico will deliver an address of welcome to the Governor of New York and tender to him the keys of the Territory.

FARM DEPRESSION IN SOUTH.

Industrial Commission at Washington Hears Testimony of Maryland and South Carolina Men.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—Joseph B. Ager, President of the Maryland State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was before the Industrial commission today. He said that a trust among the farmers such as was suggested by Mr. Havemeyer was impracticable, owing to the difficulty of getting the farmers to hold up prices.

Mr. Ager considered the condition of the average farmer as worse than it was twenty years ago, but he believed money invested in farming safer than in other lines of business. He said the grange was not so prosperous in point of numbers as formerly, and he attributed the falling off largely to the fact that the grange could not be of use in politics.

L. W. Youmans of South Carolina occupied the witness stand during the afternoon session. He said the agricultural interest of the South was greatly depressed, and he attributed the depression to the fact that silver was not recognized as a money metal.

Mr. Youmans thought the tariff also an obstacle to progress, saying that, while the cotton grower of the United States was compelled to compete with the cheap labor of the world in sales abroad, he was not allowed to buy the product of that labor in other articles abroad without paying a duty of 40 per cent upon it. As remedies he suggested the free coinage of silver, a lower tariff, and local banks of issue.

Mr. Youmans said he had no fault to find with colored labor and that he preferred it infinitely to imported labor.

PLANS OF THE HOMEOPATHISTS

Next Year's Convention Likely to Be Held in Cleveland Owing to Delay in Hahnemann Monument Scheme.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 22.—The City of Cleveland is likely to have the meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy next year. The committee having the matter in charge recommended that the meeting be held in Washington at the time of the unveiling of the monument to Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, and in case of circumstances arising which might prevent the unveiling, that the meeting be held at Put-in-Bay, O. It was shown, however, that $33,000 must be raised and an act of Congress passed giving a site before the monument can be erected at the capital. This makes it doubtful if the monument can be unveiled a year hence, and the committee's report would, if adopted, have sent the convention of 1900 to Put-in-Bay. Under the leadership of Dr. Hosmer of Cleveland and Dr. Fisher of Chicago the report was amended by the substitution of Cleveland for Put-in-Bay.

T. Griswold Comstock of St. Louis made an interesting address this afternoon on the science of obstetrics, which was closely listened to because of Dr. Comstock's knowledge of the subject. Dr. Comstock, in closing, paid a tribute to the memory of Reuben Ludlow of Chicago, who died while at work on a patient at the operating table. The tribute was indorsed by the institute by a rising vote.

PINGREE WINS FIRST POINT.

Detroit Street Railroad Referendum to Be Reported at Special Meeting of the Council Next Monday.

Detroit, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—At the special meeting of the Council this afternoon to consider the question of a referendum in the street railway matter, Alderman Koch introduced a resolution authorizing a special election on Monday, July 10, the vote to be polled between 7 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Corporation Counsel Flowers said that the result of the election would not be binding, but while it is neither authorized nor prohibited by law the Council, in his opinion, had the right to do it.

A motion to adjourn was lost by a vote of 18 to 16, showing that Pingree had a majority. The matter was then referred to the Committee on Streets, with instructions to report at a special meeting of the Council on Monday.

TO COERCE THE ZINC SMELTERS

Mines of the Missouri-Kansas District to Close Down Two Weeks and Exhaust Stocks of Ore.

Joplin, Mo., June 22.—[Special.]—All of the zinc mines of the Missouri-Kansas district are to shut down for two weeks, if the directions of the Zinc Miners' association are complied with. This is the trump card which the association has been holding back to force zinc smelters to pay schedule prices for ore.

Tonight's Star Theater Bouts.

Ed Dunkhorst, the giant boxer from Syracuse, and Jack McCormack, the husky Philadelphia heavyweight, will furnish the windup of tonight's boxing show at the Star Theater. The full card follows: Morris Rauch vs. Con Suffield, at 115 pounds; Dave Barry vs. Jack Robinson, at 135 pounds; Danny McMahon vs. Pete Boyle, at 126 pounds; Jack O'Brien vs. Kid Baxter, at 145 pounds; Frank Scott vs. Jim Adams, at 158 pounds; Ed Dunkhorst vs. Jack McCormack, heavyweights.

SPALDING PUT AT HEAD.

IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO TRACTION COMPANY.

He Is Selected at Meeting Held in New York City, but the Names of the Directors Are Withheld—Declines to Discuss His Affairs—John J. Mitchell Also Reticent—John M. Roach Expected to Continue as General Manager of Both Lines.

New York, June 22.—Jesse Spalding of Chicago has been elected President of the Chicago Union Traction company. The directors have practically been selected, but the election will not take place until the first of next week. No names of directors will be given for publication until after the election.

The meagerness of the information vouchsafed by the traction officials in New York leaves it a matter of doubt whether Mr. Spalding's selection is temporary or permanent. It had been expected in Chicago that Mr. Spalding would take the Presidency temporarily to facilitate the making of leases and the carrying out of other details connected with the organization of the company. He returned from New York early in the week and had a conference with John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Neither would tell the nature of their conference, but it was supposed they discussed preliminaries of the new organization.

Mr. Spalding declined last night to discuss the news from New York. John J. Mitchell said he had not heard of Mr. Spalding's selection as President.

Eckels Confirms the Report.

James H. Eckels, President of the Commercial National Bank, himself talked of prominently for the permanent Presidency of the Union Traction company, said he had not heard of Mr. Spalding's selection, but presumed the news from New York was correct.

When Egbert Jamieson was tentatively named as the head of the company a statement was made that the Directing board would be composed of local men, who are closely in touch with the street railway situation in Chicago and whose assistance would best aid in securing advantages to the lines in return for changes in railway government demanded by the people of the city. But no names were mentioned.

Roach Expected to Remain.

That this plan as to the composition of the new Directing board will be adhered to under the Spalding appointment is not denied. John M. Roach, it is believed, will continue in the service in the capacity of general manager of the two roads involved in the lease. Mr. Spalding and Mr. Roach have worked in accord heretofore during the time the former served as director of the West Chicago line. Traders are now maintaining considerable interest as to what policy will be pursued in the problem of changing the motive power of the North and West Side lines from cable to electricity.

All the preliminaries for the transfer of the properties of the North and West Chicago street railroads to the Chicago Union Traction company have been completed.

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank is to receive subscriptions in Chicago. Of the $12,000,000 of preferred stock offered for subscription $3,000,000 came to Chicago, and the payments under these subscriptions will be made to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Subscribers in New York and Philadelphia will make payments there.

The subscriptions are payable next Monday, and immediately thereafter Mr. Yerkes will be paid the $10,000,000 which he is to receive for his holdings of stock in the two companies. This stock will be deposited with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and the leases of the two properties will be delivered to the Chicago Union Traction company.

ARREST OF MRS. E. P. *ROBEY.*

Warrant Charges Her with Assault on Mrs. Robert Wallace—Her Husband Denies the Allegation.

The arrest of Mrs. Edward P. Robey of South Chicago on a warrant charging disorderly conduct has caused much surprise. The cause of the arrest, which was made on June 10 on a warrant issued by Police Justice Callahan, was stated to be an alleged assault on Mrs. Robert Wallace, 9228 Commercial avenue. The case was set for trial on a continuance yesterday afternoon before Justice Callahan. A further continuance was taken until July 1 at 2 p. m.

The statements of the Wallace family and of Edward Robey differ materially. Mrs. Wallace says that Mrs. Robey and her son Edwin went to the office of Mr. Wallace during the absence of the latter to complain of alleged discrepancies in a bill for plumbing. The former demanded to see the plumber's books, Mrs. Wallace says, and was refused. Mrs. Robey then endeavored to reach the books lying on a desk, and, meeting with opposition, violently grasped Mrs. Wallace.

Edward Robey said in speaking of the case: "There were some words between the women. There was no assault done or attempted."

THINK STENZL WAS POISONED.

Police Arrest Emma McNeill and Tillie Anderson on Suspicion of Having Drugged Him.

Sebastine Stenzl is at the County Hospital, delirious. He says his condition is a result of being poisoned by two women on Tuesday afternoon. Emma McNeill and Tillie Anderson are locked up pending the result of the illness of Stenzl, who may not recover.

On Tuesday afternoon Policeman Mulcahey was called to 435 State street by Emma McNeill, who said there was a disorderly man in the hallway. The policeman found Stenzl holding to Tillie Anderson and saying she had robbed him. Then Stenzl fainted. He was taken to the County Hospital, where he revived, and then was taken to the Harrison Street Station, where he fainted a second time. He was returned to the hospital, where he became delirious and had to be strapped to the bed.

The two women were arrested. The police say they took Stenzl to a room and gave him beer.

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MEAT INSPECTION IS DEAD

GERMAN REICHSTAG ADJOURNS AFTER KILLING NOTABLE BILLS.

Anti-Strike Measure Practically Is Buried by the Refusal of the Majority to Send It to a Friendly Commission — Criticism for the Kaiser's Speeches Threatens Trouble for Many Editors — Early Dissolution Freely Predicted.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY O. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, June 22.—The Reichstag today defeated the reference of the strike bill to a commission, passed the Carolines cession and administrative bills on third reading, and adjourned until Nov. 14.

Only the Conservative factions of the Reichspartei, the anti-Semites, and twenty-eight National Liberals voted for the reference of the strike bill, and apparently the second reading will amount to no more than a ceremonious burial. The bill could not be killed absolutely, because the rules provide for no division on first reading.

As usual, the Social Democrats left the hall before the Kaiser's message was read. The session began Dec. 6, but included three holiday periods, aggregating sixty-three days. Ninety-nine sessions have been held. The Freisinnige Zeitung says the Palestine crusade and too frequent reference of bills to commissions explain why the Reichstag accomplished so little.

Meat Inspection Bill Dead.

Among the measures dead beyond resurrection is the meat inspection bill. The question of parliamentary propriety raised by the Prussian Minister of Commerce, Herr Brefeld, was not finally solved by President Ballestrem's drastic rebuke.

Criticism for the Kaiser.

Krupp's paper says the criticism of the Kaiser's speeches and doings in the Reichstag, if unchecked, will shake the constitution to its foundations. The National Zeitung remarks, with unwonted freedom for a National Liberal organ: "Herr Brefeld is quite right in declaring it undesirable for the Reichstag to discuss legislation directly with the monarch, but so long as the Kaiser makes such political speeches as the one in announcing the strike bill last September, nothing else could be expected." The Frankfort editor, Herr Quark, was prosecuted for criticising the throne speech at the opening of the Reichstag. The Supreme Court last week upheld his conviction, though he sheltered himself behind a constitutional provision that the Chancellor is responsible for the Kaiser's official utterances.

Trumps the Center's Play.

The Conservatives, by forcing the reference of the communal franchise bill to a commission of the Landtag, trumped the Center's play in sending the canal bill to the commission which designed getting the franchise reform as a price of canal support. The Center is consequently furious. The Center members can stand any accusation except being beat in a "kuhhandel," as log-rolling is called here.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung, the Rhenish Center organ, fairly declares war on the ministry, blaming Baron Miquel for bringing in the franchise bill so late.

The Cologne Gazette, anti-Center, sees no solution but a dissolution of the Landtag. The National Zeitung claims authoritative support for its declaration that dissolution will follow the defeat or shelving of the canal bill.

Many New Canal Bills.

In the meantime demands for compensation that would astound the United States Committee on Rivers and Harbors itself are piling up on Miquel's desk. The projects already urged as an offset to the Rhine-Elbe Canal would require tenfold the sum demanded for the government scheme.

Attacks Agrarian Policy.

The German butchers' congress at Posen attacks the Agrarian policy of placing difficulties in the way of importing cattle. President Burg of the Berlin union said Agrarian cattle feeding was a cheat and a snare and that they are producing cattle hardly fit for market. The Agrarians, he declared, are the last persons that had a right to propose a law against coloring sausage. If the Agrarians supplied properly fattened cattle no butcher would think of coloring meats. German agriculture, he said, had for years produced poor, third-rate cattle and hogs.

The farmers are also at outs with the big land-owners of Schleswig. The grazers in a petition for the removal of the restrictions on import Danish feeders declared they had lost a million marks last year.

Pleased with Red Cross Rules.

The Cologne Gazette, apparently representing the Foreign office, expresses gratification at the extension of the Red Cross rules to naval warfare, declaring this one success would fully justify the conference at The Hague. It classes arbitration as one of three questions which are expected to find a gratifying solution, the third being an amendment to the Brussels convention.

Karl Fink's Damage Suit.

The damage suit of Karl Fink, former secretary of the Free Conservatives, against the Socialist leader, Herr Bebel, and Herr Jacoby, editor of Vorwaerts, who charged Fink with shady transactions, including forgery, in Chicago, was before the court yesterday. The evidence is so conflicting the defense secured time to take new evidence in Chicago attacking Witness Charles E. Westland's reputation.

Royalty Yachting at Kiel.

The Kaiser arrived at Kiel today and the week's yachting, in which 502 vessels will participate, was opened. The races are under the joint management of the Imperial Kiel Yachting club, the North German Yachting club at Hamburg, and the Lubeck Yachting club.

New Monument Unveiled.

The Kaiser Wilhelm-Bismarck-Von Moltke monument was unveiled at Chemnitz today in the presence of Princes George Friederich, August Johann, and George and Albert of Saxony.

To Dissolve the Reichstag.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Berlin, June 22.—The National Zeitung is confidently for the report that the rejection by the Prussian Diet of the Rhine-Elbe Canal bill, which the Kaiser is determined to have adopted before the close of the session, will be positively followed by an immediate dissolution of the House and an appeal to the people.

In this event radical changes in the Prussian ministry will be inavitable. This will include probably the retirement of Herr Miquel, the Minister of Finance.

It is known, says the National Zeitung, that at the second reading of the canal bill Chancellor Hohenlohe had already prepared the order for the dissolution of the Diet. It would have been sprung on the House if the proposal of the Centerists to refer the bill to a committee had been rejected.

KIPLING RETURNS TO LONDON.

English Author Eludes His Friends and Declines to Talk of His Visit to America.

Liverpool, June 22.—A large crowd of people assembled at the landing stage here today to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling.

Mr. Kipling refused to be interviewed, saying emphatically that he had nothing to communicate to the public. He made his way to the station, took a corner seat in a railroad carriage, and began reading a paper and smoking. Those who saw him when he went to the United States say Mr. Kipling looks better than when he left England.

London, June 22.—Mr. Doubleday, Kipling's publisher, outwitted the army of waiting reporters at Euston station here and succeeded in getting Mr. Kipling into a waiting hansom which was out of the station almost before the train was at a standstill. Both Mr. Doubleday and Mr. Kipling's father confirm the statement that the author's health is now perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Kipling goes to Rottingdean tomorrow.

ITALY'S PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS

Government Plans to Restrict Liberty of Press and Speech by Royal Decree.

Rome, June 22.—General Pelloux, the Premier, today prorogued the Italian Parliament, after three weeks of successful obstruction by the opposition and many violent scenes.

The ministry failed to secure the passage of the government bills to modify the rules of parliamentary procedure and to restrict the liberty of the press and freedom of speech.

It is reported that the measures to restrict constitutional liberties will now be enforced by royal decree. If so, they will probably cause further trouble.

DEFEAT FOR THE KHALIFA.

Dervish General Attacked by Natives Friendly to the British and His Forces Routed.

Cairo, Egypt, June 22.—It is announced that the Khalifa has been defeated, with heavy loss, by the natives friendly to the British. It is added that he has fled to the woods with a few followers, and that his capture is imminent.

BURNS A FRENCHMAN ALIVE.

Brazil Mob Tortures a Foreigner Accused of Murder and Then Roasts Him to Death.

Rio Janeiro, June 22.—News has reached here that a Frenchman of the name of Jean Panare was burned alive at Rio Grande by a mob, which took him from the jail in which he was imprisoned. Panare had been accused of murdering a little girl only 3 years old. The mob forced its way into the jail and after tormenting the man till he was frantic roasted him.

MOSES F. CHASE UNDER GUARD.

His Uncle, Charles E. Duhme, Has His Servant Guarding Young Man's Door—No Requisition Issued.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—Young Moses Fowler Chase, whose father says that he was kidnaped, was carefully guarded at the Waldorf-Astoria today by his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Duhme, who placed Henry Freeman, a valet, as a sentinel before rooms 765 and 767. The Duhmes and the young man went into the Palm Garden about 10 o'clock to breakfast, but after that kept to their rooms.

During the day Willard Mitchell, Mr. Duhme's counsel, had a long consultation with the Duhmes and their nephew, after which he said that no information had yet reached him that a requisition had been granted by Governor Pingree.

Henry Probasco, former United States District Attorney, and counsel for Frederick Chase, father of Moses Fowler Chase, arrived in this city from Detroit today and had a talk with Chief of Detectives McClusky. He said that young Mr. Chase was mentally unsound, and was being detained by his uncle and aunt against his will.

Detroit, Mich., June 22.—Owing to the absence of Attorney General Oren, the Governor postponed until tomorrow morning the hearing upon the application for requisitions upon Governor Roosevelt of New York for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duhme, who are alleged to have abducted their nephew, Moses Fowler Chase.

OPPOSE ENGLISH ALLIANCE.

German Americans at Detroit Hold Meeting of Protest Against Nation's Policy.

Detroit, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Six thousand German-American citizens and sympathizers gathered at the Auditorium to protest against the growing spirit of Anglo-Americanism and the danger of an alliance between this country and England, which they believe threatens.

The resolutions adopted declare that the German-Americans of Detroit do not forget that their blood and treasure belong to their American fatherland and protest against imperialism, militarism, and any foreign alliance, especially against an alliance with England, for the reason that England, since the war of independence, has always shown hatred of this country and has endeavored to destroy the union whenever a chance offered, with the secret hope to turn this glorious republic from its old reliable course and put its welfare in jeopardy through imperialism and militarism.

GATES TO ENLARGE A PLANT.

Decision Reached After a Visit to Worcester, Mass.—Says He Is Not a Candidate for Senator.

Worcester, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—John W. Gates and his associates in the American Steel and Wire company left Worcester at 1 o'clock today for New York, having finished their inspection of the Washburn & Moen plant. It is understood they have decided upon a considerable addition to the plant in this city and will so vote at the directors' meeting in New York tomorrow.

Mr. Gates refused to discuss the subject of dividends on the common stock in anticipation of the meeting.

He was asked if there was any truth in the report that he was to be a candidate for United States Senator in Illinois, and he replied:

"Not the slightest."

THINKS HE KNOWS TASCOTT.

Arkansas Shipowner Comes to Chicago to Give Information Concerning A. J. Snell's Murderer.

Louis Miller, a wealthy shipowner of Black Rock, Ark., arrived in Chicago yesterday from his home for the sole purpose of informing the police that he believes he knows the whereabouts of William B. Tascott, who in February, 1888, murdered Millionaire A. J. Snell of this city. He told Clerk William Murphy of detective headquarters that he had slept with the man supposed to be Tascott and had heard him talking in his sleep of the murder.

Distribution of Raster Estate.

Judge Tuley yesterday authorized a distribution of the $48,900 estate of Herman Raster, who died in 1891. The property goes to the three children, Edwin G. Raster, Mrs. Anna Herce, and Walther Berthold Raster, and the widow, Mrs. Margarethe Raster. Most of the estate consists of stock of the Illinois Staats Zeitung company.

Beautiful Complexions by Using

Champlin's Liquid Pearl, pink or white, 50c. Wholesome, delightful; marvelous results.

DEWEY RESTS IN CEYLON.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL WELCOMED BY BRITISH GUNS.

English Officials Extend a Warm Greeting to the Hero of the Battle of Manila—One Thousand Pounds of Tea Presented to the Sailors of the Olympia — Officers Toast Anglo-Saxon Union and Cheer Flags of Both Nations.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Colombo, Island of Ceylon, June 22.—Admiral Dewey's reception here was the warmest which has been extended to him at any port where he has touched since he started on his voyage from Manila to New York.

The local newspapers print columns of welcome, including poems in his honor, in which Dewey is compared with Nelson.

One paper, besides issuing a cardboard souvenir portrait of the American Admiral, reproduces long extracts from American Dewey day editions, copies of which has just arrived.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW FRENCH CABINET FORMED YESTERDAY.

The Admiral's presence at Hotel Galleface, instead of accepting the Governor's hospitality, signifies that he is adhering to his determination to rest.

His official landing was picturesque. Natives attired in gaudy colors formed a gay background to solid files of Highlanders facing the avenue through which he passed from the quay to the Governor's carriage.

Admiral Dewey spoke in complimentary terms of the appearance of the troops and the good taste displayed in the arrangements for his reception.

Welcomed by British Guns.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Colombo, Ceylon, June 22.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, which arrived here at 6 o'clock a. m., having sailed from Singapore June 15, saluted the forts ashore and was saluted by the latter in return.

An aid-de-camp representing the Governor of Ceylon, the Rt.-Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, boarded the Olympia at 7 o'clock this morning in order to welcome Admiral Dewey, and Colonel Savage, commanding the troops, called at 10 o'clock.

The visits were returned by Admiral Dewey at 11 o'clock. He was received at the jetty by a guard of honor, and, amidst cheering, drove in the Governor's carriage to breakfast with Colonel Savage. The Admiral afterwards booked rooms at the Galloface Hotel and returned on board the Olympia at 1 o'clock. There he received a deputation representing the Planters' association and the Chamber of Commerce, and was presented with a silver casket and an address as a memento of his visit.

The presentation of the casket to Admiral Dewey was made on board the Olympia, instead of in the council chamber, because his doctor had forbidden him to participate in any official function.

Tea for Olympia's Crew.

The delegates also presented a thousand pounds of tea to the crew of the Olympia.

The Admiral, replying to the address of welcome, said he wished he could reply in adequate terms, reciprocating the sentiments expressed. But, he added, he spoke from his heart when he said he deeply appreciated the welcome.

Admiral Dewey added that he would have the acceptable present of tea distributed as desired, incidentally mentioning that he was a life-long tea drinker himself, and assuring the delegation that the address would be read at "muster," and afterwards framed and preserved. The casket, he remarked, he would always keep on his table, and he told the delegates that he would report the matter to his government and describe the cordiality of his reception.

Cheers Heard in America.

Continuing, Admiral Dewey remarked:

"That cheer raised on the jetty when I landed went to the hearts of all of us. We are 14,000 miles from home, but that cheer will be heard in America, although the way in which it has touched me I shall never be able to fully express. The two nations were never so closely allied by mutual sympathy and appreciation as now. The American people realised this during the late war, and you can imagine that all those who were at Manila and met Sir Edward Chichester (commander of the British first-class cruiser Immortalite) and his gallant comrades hold that feeling deeply."

A general conversation followed, and, after toasting the Anglo-Saxon union and the prosperity of the two countries the delegation departed.

Admiral Dewey now says it is improbable that he will go to Kandy, and that he intends staying in Colombo.

PUNISHED FOR TALKING PEACE.

Colonel Arguelles, Filipino Envoy, Sentenced to Twelve Years in Prison by Aguinaldo's Congress.

Manila, June 22—7:30 p. m.—Details of the sentencing of Colonel Arguelles, a Filipino commissioner, to twelve years imprisonment, have just been obtained here. It was at first reported that his condemnation by the Filipinos was due to the friendship he displayed towards Americans, but the information just received shows the accusation against him was not based on his peace conference at Manila, as supposed. They confirm President Schurman's belief in his insincerity, and show that his advocacy of autonomy among the insurgents was treated as treason.

The charge against the Colonel was that in conversation with Filipino officers he predicted that discords within the insurgent territory would lead to civil war, and, therefore, he said, he considered autonomy under the Americans preferable to independence.

The Filipino Congress tried him on the charge of treason, and a heated debate over autonomy followed. Finally, the Colonel was sentenced to death, but this was commuted to twelve years' imprisonment, on account of his previous services to the cause, after an eloquent plea upon the part of his counsel.

Colonel Arguelles is one of the most conservative and respected men identified with the insurrection.

The rebels have learned that the American volunteers are returning to the United States, and the Filipino newspapers show that they construe this to mean that the Americans are abandoning the war, and are encouraged thereby.

Capture a Filipino Brass Band.

The outposts of the Washington regiment yesterday captured General Pio del Pilar's brass band of eighty-two pieces, the members of which somehow became separated from the rebel army and came near the American lines without having the means of resistance. Some Chinamen of Manila have filed a claim against the instruments, which, it appears, were leased to the musicians.

Fourth Loses Four Men.

Four of the wounded of the Fourth Regiment's recent fight with the rebels have died in the hospital.

First of the New Regiments.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—General Otis has cabled the War department saying that he had selected Sergeant Major Bell of the Twentieth Infantry as Adjutant of the first volunteer regiment to be organized in the Philippines. He asked authority for the appointment, which has been granted. The Adjutant will have the rank of Captain. This is the first move in the direction of organizing the skeleton regiments in the Philippines so far as the department is informed.

San Francisco, Cal., June 22.—Four companies of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry and 150 recruits sailed for Manila this evening on the transport Zealandia. The transport also carried an immense amount of provisions and supplies for the army in the Philippines.

TALK OF A CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Premier Silvela Denies the Rumor of the Impending Resignation of the Cabinet.

Madrid, June 22.—Señor Don Francisco Silvela, the Premier, denies that there is any foundation for the report that a ministerial crisis is imminent. Señor Duran, Minister of Justice, says the opposition is trying to divide the Cabinet, but will not succeed.

At the Cabinet council today, the Queen Regent presiding, the Premier described the opposition to the budget as "of the superficial character always engendered when new taxes are proposed."

The Minister for War, Lieutenant General Polavieja, replying in the Senate to a question put by General Weyler, said the Minister of Finance, Señor Villaverde, was disposed to accept certain amendments of the budget.

Gets Requisition for Jester.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 22.—Sheriff Nelson of Audrian County was here today and received a requisition from Governor Stephens for the return to that county, for trial for murder, of Alexander Jester, who is under arrest at Shawnee, Ok. T. Jester is wanted for killing Gilbert W. Gates near Warrensburg, Mo., in 1871. He broke jail and escaped to Oklahoma, where he has since resided and accumulated much property. A sister notified the Sheriff of the whereabouts of Jester.

Boston and Return $33, via Wabash Railroad.

Tickets now on sale; good to return until Oct. 31. Ticket office, 97 Adams-st. Telephone Main 1419.

OUTVOTED AT THE HAGUE

AMERICAN PROPOSALS REJECTED BY RUSSIAN INFLUENCE.

Sharp Controversy Between Captain Mahan and a Delegate of the Czar Over the Cruelty of Asphyxiating Gas as Compared with the Deadly Torpedo Boat — Representatives of the United States Vote Against the Prohibition of the Dum Dum Bullet.

London, June 23.—The correspondent of the Times at The Hague says:

This has been one of the most exciting days of the conference. There was a sharp controversy between the Russian and American naval delegates. Captain Mahan pertinently asked why the employment of gases should be interdicted while the more cruel, wholesale destruction of human life aimed at by the employment of submarine torpedo boats should be permitted.

"A shell charged with asphyxiating gas need not necessarily destroy human life," he said, "any more than chloroform, but to bring the matter up for discussion would be to assemble a plenary commission for examination.

M. de Staal has not yet arrived at a decision, as the American proposal has not been translated into French. It is the general opinion that the delegates of the great powers are absolutely opposed to raising the question.

Several delegates declare there is little chance of the question being discussed, but that if it is discussed America will be opposed with the utmost energy by Great Britain and all the great powers.

Captain Mahan Voted Down.

Captain Mahan's arguments were altogether logical and unassailable, but this did not prevent the commission voting them down. A suggestion that seemed to be made quite seriously was put forward by one delegate to the effect that a submarine boat would naturally do its best to save life after it had sent the ship to the bottom.

Use of Dum Dum Bullets.

"In the discussion regarding dum dum bullets the Russian delegate, Colonel Jilinski did not mince matters, but plainly expressed the opinion that the dum dum was uselessly cruel. He refused to accept the humanitarian amendment proposed by Captain Crozier of the American delegation, which would have been voted unanimously, that no bullet should be adopted which caused unnecessary suffering.

"When the vote was taken Great Britain and America were left in the minority. England and the United States, therefore, are branded by the majority as uncivilized and anti-humanitarian states, while the Russians are to be congratulated on having served the cause of civilization and humanity. At least the eccentricities of today's debate have almost put matters in that absurd light."

Trying to Please the Turk.

The correspondent of the Daily News at The Hague describes the great effort the Sultan is making to induce the Dutch government to suppress the meetings of the Young Turkish party. He says:

"A meeting was announced at which the speakers were to be Achmed Riza Bey, Ameghian, an Armenian, and Lewakowsky, an Austrian Pole. The government summoned the speakers to prove their possession of financial resources, the absence of which would be the only ground upon which their expulsion could be decreed.

"This shabby trick failed and the meeting was held, but it had an extraordinary result. Turkhan Pasha, the first delegate of Turkey, sent his secretary, Rechid Bey, to challenge the Young Turkish leader to a duel. Riza replied that they were both guests of a country where duelling was unlawful, and that he would not help the first Turkish delegate to commit a crime."

American View Not in Favor.

The American demand for the protection of private property at sea has not yet been presented to the peace conference.

Andrew D. White, head of the American delegation, on Tuesday requested the President of the conference, M. de Staal, to submit the question to the conference, at the same time suggesting that the proper way might only place men hors de combat for a time; whereas a submarine boat, stealthily approaching under cover of darkness, might send a thousand sleeping men to a watery grave. Why forbid retail asphyxiation by air and permit wholesale asphyxiation by water?"

A Russian delegate replied that the men might be picked up when the ship sank.

Captain Mahan retorted by recalling the case of the British battleship Victoria, where, as he pointed out, in a highly disciplined fleet, in broad daylight and smooth waters, many hundreds of men were drowned, so sudden was the catastrophe.

DISCUSS THE TUBERCULIN TEST

Correspondence of Alvin H. Sanders and Governor Tanner as to Its Reliability in Diagnosis.

The reliability of the tuberculin test, which Governor Tanner in his recent proclamation prohibiting the importation of untested cattle into the State of Illinois, indirectly indorsed as an efficacious diagnostic agent for ascertaining the presence or non-presence of tuberculosis in cattle, has been questioned in a letter to the Governor written by Alvin H. Sanders of Chicago, editor of the Breeders' Gazette.

The letter has evoked a long reply, in which Governor Tanner asserts that his desire as an official to eradicate tuberculosis has impelled him to enforce the use of tuberculin by the State Live Stock Commissioners. The reply is directed at certain persons in the State who, since the recent public movement for the extermination of bovine tuberculosis, have demanded that the work of the Live Stock Commissioners be stopped, on the ground that the tuberculin test is unreliable. Governor Tanner says in his letter that recent experiments have shown that the tuberculin test has been shown to be almost infallible.

Cattle are condemned on the tuberculin test when the animals, after being hypodermically injected with tuberculin, show a high temperature.

Governor Tanner has issued an order directing that his proclamation with reference to tuberculosis among dairy and breeding cattle destined for shipment into the State of Illinois, and the regulations under said proclamation, shall not be held to apply to cattle to be brought into the State from other States for the purpose of exhibition at the State fair, or district or county fairs, provided that in the event sales shall be made from such exhibition herds to remain in the State of Illinois, such cattle so sold shall be first submitted to the tuberculin test before the sale is consummated and the cattle shipped to their destination.

PREACHER FEARS FOR HIS LIFE.

Evangelist Dunlap Gives Up His Effort to Convert Hebrews Until the Opposition Subsides.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—Wilson W. Dunlap, the evangelist, who has been preaching in the ghetto, believes his life is in danger. He will leave town, giving up his business and his religious work until the feeling against him subsides.

Dunlap will go to Atlantic City. His assistants, including Lemberger, go with him. Dunlap received on Wednesday the following letter:

New York, June 20.—To William W. Dunlap, 202 East Houston street—Dear Sir: Your riots of converting Jews to Christianity have compelled seven to meet and pass a motion that at the first time you come into the street (after this letter arrives to you) you will be shot.

The letter was signed with figures and six letters of the alphabet.

BIG STEEL TRUST IN CANADA.

One Formed at Montreal with a Capital Stock of $20,000,000—Officers Elected.

Montreal, Que., June 22.—The Dominion Steel and Smelting company, with a capital stock of $20,000,000, was formed here today, the following officers being elected: President, H. M. Whitney, Boston; Vice President, R. B. Angus, Montreal; Secretary, J. S. McLennan, Montreal; Treasurer, B. F. Pearson, Halifax. George Cox, Toronto; Sir William C. Van Horne, Montreal; David McKean, Cape Breton; James Ross and Robert Mackay, Montreal; J. Paget, England; and M. F. Dwyer, Halifax, are among the stockholders. The works will be situated near Sydney, Cape Breton, and will give employment to 5,000 men.

M'KINLEY ON ARMY CANTEEN.

Would Be Glad to See Prohibition, but Law Must Be Observed as It Is Found.

Holyoke, Mass., June 22.—Among the last persons to be granted an interview with President McKinley before he said good-by to Holyoke was the Rev. O. R. Miller, Methodist and temperance reformer. Mr. Miller endeavored to get some definite expression from the President relative to the army canteen. The President said: "The position which some temperance people take on the question is simply absurd. The Attorney General must interpret the law as he finds it; but," he added, "personally, I should be glad to see prohibition of the canteen."

RAILROAD GETS COSTLY LAND.

Northwestern Company Condemns for $485,000 Property Adjoining Kinzie Street Station.

A jury in Judge Waterman's court gave a verdict yesterday which placed at the disposal of the Chicago and Northwestern railway company the site of the former Air Line elevator, adjoining the railway company's station. It was a condemnation suit begun after the elevator burned last fall. The price named by the jury is $485,032, which is not regarded as excessive by the railway company. The Chicago Terminal railway elevator company, owners of the site, moved for a new trial. When the litigation has been settled an addition will probably be erected to the Kinzie street station.

OBITUARY.

MRS. JULIA BROOKS, Chicago, will be buried today at 1 p. m., from the residence of her son, Fred G. Brooks, 711 Washington boulevard. Mrs. Brooks was the widow of George H. Brooks, a candy manufacturer, who died on Sept. 5, 1886. Her maiden name was Sheffner. She was born in Russell, N. Y., in 1831, and was married to Mr. Brooks in Canton, N. Y., on Sept. 11, 1856. Shortly after she came with her husband to Chicago. Mrs. Brooks was a member of the First Congregational Church. She was the mother of five children, of whom but one, Fred G., survives. Fifteen years or more ago, on a Christmas day, Mrs. Brooks was thrown from a sleigh and received injuries from which she never fully recovered. She died last Monday night.

HENRY FISH, Joliet, Ill., died yesterday, aged 80 years. He was born in Champion, N. Y., on Dec. 19, 1819, and moved to Joliet in 1836. He was for years at the head of the private banking firm known as the Stone City Bank, which failed in 1892, with the Joliet Enterprise company, in which he was interested, for a half million dollars. He was instrumental in the erection of the Ottawa Methodist Church. He leaves a widow and three sons.

JOHN HEATON, Virginia, Ill., died at that place yesterday, aged 89 years. He was born at Wigan, Lancashire County, England, and at an early age enlisted in the army. He was in the Spanish army during the war between Don Carlos and the Queen and was commissioned Captain.

ANDREW FREEMAN, Chicago, died yesterday, aged 47. The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2 p. m. from his late residence, 371 Twenty-fourth street. Mr. Freeman was President of the Anderson & Freeman Ice company.

MRS. MARGARET TUBMAN, Evanston, died yesterday morning at her residence, 1723 Orrington avenue. Three children survive her. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Admiral Sampson's Squadron Sails.

Boston, Mass., June 22.—Admiral Sampson's squadron, the flagship New York and battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, and Texas, sailed for Newport today.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp treatment. Imperial Hair Regenerator and Toilet Preparations are the best. Booklet free. E. BURNHAM, 71 and 73 State-st.

MUNYON'S STRONG WORDS

But He Has Good Reason for His Positive Statements.

That Prof. Munyon has absolute confidence in his famous Remedies is shown by the positive character of his utterances. For instance, he says: "I will guarantee that my Rheumatism Cure will relieve any kind of Rheumatic pains, including Sciatica and Lumbago, in from two to three hours, and absolutely cure in a few days." He has thousands of testimonials to show in proof of this. Just take a recent one. Mrs. J. Mashin, 547 Leavitt-st., says: "I had Rheumatism severely; could not walk. Munyon's Remedy promptly cured me." Munyon earnestly states: "I do not believe there is any case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion or Stomach trouble that cannot be promptly cured by my Dyspepsia Cure." He has bundles of testimonials in proof of this. Here is one for example: Mr. John Connally, 332 Twenty-third-st., says: "I tried everything for Dyspepsia; could get no relief. Finally Munyon's Remedy completely cured me."

Munyon does not hesitate in saying: "I can produce more than 30,000 testimonials to prove that my Kidney Cure will cure all forms of kidney complaints, and in many instances the most serious form of Bright's Disease." Here is one from that tremendous list. Mrs. J. Davidson, 281 West Randolph-st., says: "My daughter had serious kidney trouble; half a bottle of Munyon's Remedy worked a wonderful cure."

Prof. Munyon could thus run through the entire list of his remedies—37 in number—for not at all druggists—mostly 25 cents.

Munyon's Inhaler positively cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. The new pocket inhaler is made of hard rubber; very convenient for travelers and those away from home. It is easily charged, and is unbreakable and unsp'ilable. Price $1.00—all druggists.

If you need medical advice, call and see Munyon's Doctors; they are free. Munyon's Electrical Department relieves stiff and swollen joints; impending paralysis, etc. Open day and evening; Sunday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

ATWOOD BLDG., Clark and Madison-sts.

DENVER

Great Rock Island Route

Best Dining Car Service.

Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

SYMPTOMS!

Are These Yours?

A quick pulse, hot skin, fever, headache and dizziness?

Pains in the back, loins and down the thighs?

Loss of strength or memory?

Poor appetite, bowels constipated?

Impoverished blood, mind apprehensive and melancholy?

Nervous prostration or sick headache?

Catarrh, rheumatism, or indigestion?

Have you troubles of any kind requiring a trusted physician?

If so, consult Dr. W. H. Morgan, the long-established physician, Suite 1109-1110 Masonic Temple, Chicago. A thousand thankful testimonials furnished by former patients.

Dr. Morgan's office hours are 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., but special appointments for consultation may be made for after 3 p.m. or on Sundays. Call or address as above. Charges reasonable.

Don't delay. Every hour may retard a cure.

Friday, June 23d, 1899.

A store where only good things are kept is a rarity anywhere.

For men's and boys' outfitting there is only one such in Chicago.

We don't make to order, we make to fit.

THE ROGERS-PEET CLOTHING,
F. M. ATWOOD,

"ATWOOD BUILDING,"
Northwest Corner
Madison and Clark Sts.

THE FOX-WOMAN

By JOHN LUTHER LONG

AND

THE TELLER

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"DAVID HARUM"

IN THE

"NEW LIPPINCOTT"

FOR JULY.

Soft White Hands

IN A SINGLE NIGHT

Soak the hands thoroughly, on retiring, in a hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures. Wear old gloves during night. The effect is truly wonderful, and a blessing to all with sore hands, itching palms, and painful finger ends.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate while it is invigorating to the system quiets the nerves and produces refreshing sleep. Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

Kodaks SWEET, WALLACH & CO. 84 Wabash Ave., Opposite Field's.

THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY, Philadelphia. Makers of Hires Condensed Milk.

UNABLE TO HIT WILLIS.

BOSTON PITCHER PROVES TOO MUCH FOR THE CHICAGO TEAM.

Phyle Goes into the Box for the Cowboys and, with His Usual Bad Support, Is Unable to Win, Although Doing Good Work—Demont's Errors Cause the Downfall of the Home Nine—Shortstop Has an Off Day and Makes Costly Mistakes.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	44	12	.786	Cincinnati	25	29	.463
Boston	36	19	.655	New York	25	31	.446
Philadelphia	33	21	.611	Pittsburg	23	30	.434
St. Louis	34	22	.607	Washington	18	39	.316
Baltimore	32	22	.593	Louisville	17	38	.309
Chicago	33	25	.569	Cleveland	9	43	.173

Yesterday's Results.

Boston, 5; Chicago, 1.
New York, 11; Pittsburg, 6.
Brooklyn, 8; Cleveland, 0.
Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 5.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 1.

Games Today.

Brooklyn at Chicago.
New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Baltimore at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Louisville.

PHYLE AGAIN IN BAD LUCK.

Bad Fielding Support and Weak Batting Cause Him to Lose the Game with Boston.

Willis, the same who fell, disgraced and beaten, in the first game of the Boston series, yesterday pitched Chicago to ignominious defeat, while Phyle, with his usual ill luck, was beaten by the errors of Demont, who had an off day and forgot to quit work. The score when the end of the spring fever game came was 5 to 1, and it was Chicago that had the one.

Phyle pitched cleverly but without luck, and never stood a show to win, although the game was close until the eighth, when Stahl led with a home run and Demont's two errors and Tenney's hits put the result out of doubt. Up to that time the teams had struggled with varying fortunes behind great pitching. Demont had made Boston a present of a run and the Beaneaters, thanks to Green's mistake in playing down on the foul line for Tenney, had made another tally, overcoming the one run Chicago made just at the start of the game.

The Cowboys had chances to score, but twice Green neglected to sacrifice and forced Ryan, and once Connor was cut off a dozen feet from home trying to score on a small bounder to Tenney, but it really made little difference how many runs Boston made, for Willis was at his best—and his best is not bad—and Chicago was almost helpless. The one big fellow kept shooting a straight ball over the plate with marvelous speed, while Phyle was using a queer side-arm curve which made the big batters of Boston poke out fly balls. Seventeen of Selee's men died on fly balls and nine of the flies fell into Ryan's mitt, four by clever catches.

The game was unemotional, although three or a couple plays, two made on pretty throws from the outfield, added joy to the occasion. But the populace groaned over Demont's errors. Twice the aggressive little shortstop invaded Ryan's territory in chasing fly balls and both times he muffed. Once he dropped a thrown ball and once he fumbled a bounder. Besides these, Mannassau saved him one error by calling a man out who beat the ball and Mertes saved him another by a wonderful jumping catch of a wild throw.

The Chicago team was crippled. Everitt was out because of a bruised leg and Callahan, who was scheduled to pitch, was not fit, so Phyle was sent in to face his usual tough luck—bad support and light hitting.

Chicago started as though to overwhelm Willis again. Ryan drew a base, but Green lashed away at the ball and forced him. Demont followed with a line double to right and the score counted when Lange filed to Frisbee, who made his début in center for the Beaneaters.

Phyle prospered until the third, when, with two out, he gave Stahl a pass to first. Tenney drove a fly out to right and Green, who was down near the foul line, could not reach it in time to prevent the score counting, although his throw, relayed through Lange, cut Tenney off at the plate.

In the next inning Demont went out into left and muffed Duffy's fly and Lowe sent Duffy home with a hit to center.

The fifth brought hope to the crowd. Connor led the inning with a fly to left which Duffy reached after a hard run and muffed. Donahue sacrificed, but Connor tried to score on Phyle's bounder to Tenney and was nipped at the plate.

The game progressed rapidly until the eighth, two sharp double plays robbing Boston of all chance to add to its majority, and the eighth began with the game yet undecided. Stahl opened with a slashing drive to left center and circled the bases before Lange and Ryan, who worked slowly, could get the ball back to the plate. Tenney singled, Long bunted toward first, and Demont fumbled Mertes' fast throw. Collins popped a fly out to left and Demont muffed, letting another run home, and Duffy's fly to Ryan added yet another tally, and the game was hopelessly lost to Chicago, for Willis added steam to his already great speed and prevented all attempts to rally. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, lf	3	0	1	1	9	0	0	0	1	0	0
Green, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Demont, ss	4	0	1	2	1	4	2	0	0	0	0
Lange, cf	4	0	2	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	2
Mertes, lb	4	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCor'k, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Connor, 3b	3	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phyle, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	6	8	27	12	4	0	1	0	3

BOSTON.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Stahl, rf	5	2	3	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	1
Tenney, lb	5	2	2	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	1
Long, ss	3	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Duffy, lf	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lowe, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Mannassau, cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark, c	4	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Willis, p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	5	9	14	27	13	1	1	2	3	2

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Hits	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1—6
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1—5
Hits	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	2—9

Attendance—4,000. Two-base hits—Demont, Connor. Three-base hit—Tenney. Home run—Stahl. Sacrifice hits—Donahue, Long. Double play—Lange-Mertes. Left on bases—McCormick-Merles, Stahl-Tenney. Struck out—Tenney, Phyle. Umpires—Gaffney and Mannassau. Time of game—1:50.

Notes of the Game.

Dahlen comes today.

Lowe's wild throw that struck Everitt on the leg crippled the big ex-Captain so he was hardly able to walk yesterday. He went to the races.

Callahan was not feeling fit yesterday, and probably will work Monday. Manager Burns wants to work Griffith and Calahan two games each against Brooklyn, and promises three victories out of the four games.

Frisbee, the former Kansas City outfielder who was drafted by Boston and farmed to Worchester, joined the Beaneaters yesterday and replaced Jimmy Stafford in center. Hamilton also reported to the club, but is still unable to play.

Green was floored in the third inning by a right swing of Tenney's. Green was stealing when Demont drove a line fly to Stahl, who threw back to Tenney. Green was diving back to the base when Tenney swung with the ball, struck Green in the mouth, and knocked him down.

Lange made a wonderful throw in the sixth. Collins was on first and was running when Duffy drove a line fly to Lange. Collins ambled back toward the base in a leisurely fashion, and Lange, gathering himself, made a perfect throw and shut Collins off three feet from the base.

Donahue worked a neat trick on Tenney in the third inning. The Beaneaters' first baseman had tripled, and during a throw he made a dash for home. The ball was coming straight in, but Donahue stood motionless as though the sphere were still out by the clubhouse, and Tenney slackened his pace and was caught ten feet off the plate.

Mertes proved a handy understudy for Everitt, and made clever plays on first. In the second inning McCormick knocked down Lowe's hot grounder, fumbled, recovered, and snapped the ball at first. The throw was low and Mertes threw himself forward, keeping one foot on the base, while Lowe ran straight over him, yet he held the ball and got the decision.

"Bullhead" Dahlen, the exiled Chicago favorite now with the Brooklyn club, will make his first appearance in opposition to Chicago tomorrow. The players of the Chicago club are preparing a reception for their former fellow, and a big delegation of West-siders will meet him at the train this morning. The ex-Captain will meet with a big reception in the afternoon.

New York, 11; Pittsburg, 6.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 22.—New York won by hard hitting. Ahlines was relieved in the middle of the third inning after six hits and six runs had been made. Sparks started out well, but was easy after the sixth inning. All but one of Pittsburg's runs were made through errors. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Carey, lb	2	2	9	0	0
M'C'rthy, lf	1	0	0	2	0	O'Brien, rf	3	2	2	0	0
Williams, 3b	1	0	2	1	0	Doyle, lb	1	2	11	0	2
Quinn, 2b	0	1	4	3	0	Davis, ss	1	1	2	2	1
Clark, lb	0	2	13	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	1	1	4	0
Ely, ss	2	0	2	3	1	O'Br'n, lf	1	1	2	0	0
J.O'Br'n, 2b	0	0	2	5	1	Tiernan, rf	3	3	2	0	0
Madison, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	Warner, c	0	1	4	3	0
Bow'man, c	0	0	2	2	0	Seymour, p	0	1	0	3	0
Rhines, p	0	1	1	0	0						
Sparks, p	0	0	0	2	0						
*Schriver	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	6	5	27	18	2	Totals	11	15	27	13	5

*Batted for Sparks in the ninth.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	4	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	1—11

Two-base hits—McCreery, Clark, Rhines, Van Haltren, Doyle. Three-base hits—Doyle, T. O'Brien, Wilson. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, McCarthy. Stolen bases—J. O'Brien, Van Haltren, Doyle (2), Seymour. Double plays—Ely-J. O'Brien-Clark. First base on balls—Off Rhines, 1; off Sparks, 1; off Seymour, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Rhines, 1. Struck out—By Sparks, 1; by Seymour, 2. Passed ball—Warner. Time—1:50. Umpires—Lynch and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 5.

Cincinnati, O., June 22.—Phillips, who pitched great ball against the Phillies on Wednesday last, lasted just one inning today. Dammann, who followed him, did much better, but the Reds could not bunch hits on Orth and lost. Attendance, 900. Score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Ph'delphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Smith, cf	0	1	3	1	0	Cooley, lb	1	0	11	1	0
Seibach, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Thomas, cf	1	2	5	0	1
Miller, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Flick, rf	3	3	1	0	0
Corc'ran, ss	1	2	2	5	0	Jajoie, 2b	2	4	4	5	0
St'nf'lt, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	Flick, rf	3	2	1	0	0
Irwin, 3b	1	1	0	1	0	Casey, 3b	0	1	1	2	1
Vaughn, lb	1	1	11	1	0	M'F'rl'd, c	0	3	8	1	0
Wood, c	2	1	3	2	0	Cross, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Phillips, p	0	0	0	0	0	Orth, p	0	1	1	0	0
Dam'ann, p	0	0	1	0	0						
McPhee*	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals	5	9	27	18	1	Totals	9	15	27	11	4

*Batted for Dammann in ninth.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3—5
Philadelphia	0	5	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0—9

Two-base hits—Lajoie, McFarland, Corcoran, Miller, Seinfeldt, Selbach. Three-base hits—Smith, McFarland. Stolen bases—Flick, Thomas. Double play—Lajoie-Cooley. First base on balls—By Phillips, 1; by Dammann, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Dammann, 1. Struck out—By Phillips, 1; by Orth, 2. Time—1:40. Umpires—Burns and Smith.

St. Louis, 4; Washington, 1.

St. Louis, Mo., June 22.—St. Louis won the last game of the Washington series today by bunching its hits in the third inning. Sudhoff pitched in great form and had the visitors at his mercy, but after spiked Sudhoff in the seventh inning. The injury forced Sudhoff to retire from the game, and Young took his place. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Washing'n.	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	2	1	0	0	Slagle, cf	0	2	3	1	0
Childs, 2b	0	1	1	3	0	Dolan, c	0	0	4	1	0
Heidrick, rf	1	3	2	0	0	Atherton, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
McKean, 1b	0	2	10	1	0	Bonner, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Wallace, c	0	2	4	1	0	Cassidy, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Cross, 3b	0	1	1	4	0	Freeman, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Criger, c	0	0	4	0	0	Butler, c	0	0	1	4	0
Blake, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Weyhing, p	0	0	1	2	0
Sudhoff, p	0	0	1	1	1	Padden, ss	0	1	7	0	0
Young, p	0	0	0	0	0	*Mercer	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	12	27	14	2	Totals	1	9	24	11	1

*Batted for Weyhing in the ninth.

St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—O'Brien, Burkett. Three-base hits—Childs, Wallace. Double plays—Wallace-McKean; Childs-McKean; Slagle-Cassidy; Cassidy-Bonner. Sacrifice hits—Sudhoff, Bonner. Stolen bases—Burkett, Childs, Wallace. Double plays—Wallace-McKean; Childs-McKean; Slagle-Cassidy; Cassidy-Bonner. Sacrifice hits—Sudhoff, Dolan (2). Struck out—By Sudhoff, 2; by Young, 1; by Weyhing, 1. Stolen base—O'Brien. Time—1:45. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald. Attendance—1,800.

Brooklyn, 8; Cleveland, 0.

Cleveland, O., June 22.—The home team was outplayed at every point by the visitors today. Score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Casey, 3b	2	2	0	4	0
Harley, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b	0	1	4	3	0	Jennings, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Sullivan, 3b	0	0	3	0	1	Dahlen, ss	2	1	1	5	0
M'Al'r, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, cf	1	3	4	0	0
Tucker, ss	0	0	2	3	1	Davis, 1b	1	1	16	1	0
Lock'd, ss	0	0	2	1	0	Daly, 2b	2	2	2	2	0
Sch'gost, c	0	0	7	1	1	Farrell, c	0	0	3	9	0
Mauppin, p	0	0	0	0	0	Yager, p	0	1	1	2	0
Totals	0	5	24	12	2	Totals	8	12	27	15	1

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	2—8

Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Maupin, 1; off Yager, 2. Two-base hits—Yager, McGann. Sacrifice hits—Farrell, Struck out—By Maupin, 1; by Yager, 1. Stolen base—Dowd (2). Dahlen. Keeler. Jones (2). Double play—Dahlen-Lockhead-Tucker. Balks—Maupin, 2. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr. Time—1:45. Attendance—100.

Pittsburg Releases Rhines.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 22.—" Billy " Rhines, one of Pittsburg's pitchers, received his unconditional release after the game today.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Detroit, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, and St. Paul Prove Winners for the Day.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Minneapolis	29	21	.580	St. Paul	25	24	.510
Columbus	26	22	.541	Milwaukee	24	26	.480
Detroit	27	23	.540	Buffalo	23	26	.469
Indianapolis	26	23	.530	Kansas City	20	29	.408

Detroit, 14; Buffalo, 4.

Detroit, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—The Tigers fell on Breakfast, 14 to 4, made him nip and tuck in the first two innings, scoring ten runs in ten hits, three bases on balls, and a sacrifice. Gray finished the game. Dungan, Massey, and Elberfeld made circus catches. Score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E
Barrett, cf	2	1	3	0	1	White, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Elb'feld, ss	2	2	5	4	0	Garry, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Dungan, rf	2	1	2	0	0	Dwyer, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Dillard, 3b	3	3	1	2	0	Massey, 1b	0	2	8	2	0
Ryan, 2b	2	0	3	5	0	Hall, ss	0	1	1	2	1
Slater, lb	0	1	11	1	0	Miller, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Frisk, lf	1	1	0	0	0	G'm'ger, 3b	0	0	3	0	0
Buelow, c	1	3	1	0	0	Hansen, c	0	2	5	0	0
Gaston, p	0	1	2	1	0	Gear, p	0	1	0	2	0
						Gray, p	0	0	1	1	1
Totals	14	15	27	13	2	Totals	4	11	24	12	2

Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Detroit	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	—14

Two base hits—Buelow, Dillard, Dungan, Massey. Double plays—Ryan-Elberfeld-Slater; Elberfeld-Ryan-Slater. Hit by pitcher—Gaston, 2. Passed balls—Hansen, 5; Buelow, 5; Gear, 3; off Gray, 3. Sacrifice hits—Elberfeld, Dungan, Ryan. Stolen bases—Barrett, Elberfeld, Ryan, Buelow. Struck out—By Gaston, 3; by Gear, 1; by Gray, 3. Wild pitches—Gray, 2. Umpire—Sheridan. Time—1:50.

Indianapolis, 9; Columbus, 3.

Columbus, O., June 22.—[Special.]—Buttons Briggs was no enigma for the Indians this afternoon, and they batted out a victory. Alman's fielding and Mota's hitting featured a rather listless game. The score:

Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E	Indianap's.	R	B	P	A	E
Genins, cf	0	2	5	0	1	Hogriev'r, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Picker'g, rf	0	2	1	0	0	Allen, ss	2	1	1	8	0
Bullivan, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Allen, cf	3	2	1	1	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	0	9	0	1	McFar'd, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Bierba'r, 2b	0	1	2	1	0	Flynn, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Rustaec, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Stevens, 2b	1	1	1	3	0
Gillen, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	Hickey, 3b	1	2	2	3	0
McCauley, c	1	3	7	1	0	Kahoe, c	2	2	1	2	0
Briggs, p	0	0	0	1	0	Foreman, p	2	2	0	2	0
*Buckley	1	1	0	0	0						
Totals	3	9	27	14	3	Totals	9	15	27	16	2

*Batted for Briggs in ninth.

Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3
Indianapolis	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	—9

Two-base hits—Mota, Foreman, Allen, Kahoe, McCauley. Three-base hits—Foreman, Hickey. Sacrifice hits—Bierbauer, Hickey. Stolen bases—Farland, Kahoe. First base on balls—Off Foreman, 2; off Briggs, 2. Hit by pitcher—Stewart. First base on errors—Columbus, 1; Indianapolis, 3. Left on bases—Columbus, 9; Indianapolis, 10. Struck out—Hogriever, Flynn, McFarland, Briggs, 2. Double play—Rustaec-Bierbauer-Tebeau. Wild pitch—Briggs. Time—2:05. Umpire—Cantillon. Attendance—400.

Minneapolis, 7; Milwaukee, 6.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 22.—[Special.]—With two men out, the bases filled, and only one run needed to tie the score in the ninth today Stafford struck out and Milwaukee was beaten again. The score:

Minneap's.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Davis, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Waldron, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Nance, lf	2	1	1	0	0	Weaver, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Wilmot, rf	2	2	0	0	0	Nicol, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Andrews, 3b	0	2	2	0	0	Gray, 3b	0	1	2	0	0
Werden, lb	2	1	3	1	0	Stafford, lb	0	0	10	0	0
Smith, ss	1	1	1	3	0	Shoch, ss	1	1	2	1	0
Abbati'o, 2b	1	2	2	3	0	Heilman, 2b	1	2	1	2	0
Fisher, c	0	1	1	0	0	Spear, c	1	1	7	2	1
Hutchison, p	0	1	2	0	0	Hart, p	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	7	8	27	13	1	Totals	6	12	27	12	3

Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	—6
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	—7

Two-base hits—Wilmot, Abbatiechio, Waldron. Sacrifice hits—Abbatiechio, Fisher. Stolen bases—Davis, Smith, Abbatiechio, Sueer, Hart, Weaver. Struck out—By Hart, 7; by Hutchison, 1. Left on bases—Minneapolis, 7; Milwaukee, 4. Bases on balls—Off Hart, 4; off Hutchison, 2. Double plays—Smith-Werden; Smith-Abbatiecohio-Werden; Bnoch-Hillman-Stafford; Gray-Stafford. Wild pitch—Hutchison. Umpire—Brennan.

St. Paul, 5; Kansas City, 3.

St. Paul, Minn., June 22.—[Special.]—The Saints' timely hitting in the closing innings won the game today. McGill pitched magnificent ball, and but for errors would have blanked the Blues. Score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Kan. City.	R	B	P	A	E
Preston, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Allen, ss	0	0	2	4	2
Geier, cf	1	0	0	1	0	G'man, cf	1	0	5	0	0
G'lvin, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	Ganzel, lb	0	0	12	0	0
Lally, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Schriver, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Abell, lb	1	1	12	0	0	Miller, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Shugart, ss	0	2	4	6	0	Raymer, 2b	0	2	0	5	0
Fenster, 3b	0	0	1	3	1	Wheeler, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Spies, c	0	0	5	1	0	Wilson, c	0	0	6	0	0
McGill, p	1	0	0	1	1	Gear, p	0	1	0	2	2
Totals	5	10	27	12	4	Totals	3	5	24	13	3

St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	—5
Kansas City	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Two base hit—Gear. Three base hit—Shugart. Struck out—Miller, 3. Stolen bases—Lally (2), Reilly, Rothfuss. Sacrifice hits—Hulen, Gelman, Glenalvin. Time—1:25. Attendance—600. Umpire—Haskell.

Miscellaneous Games.

At Danville, Ill.—Wabash, 6; Danville, 5.
At Vandalia, Ill.—Vandalia, 27; Effingham, 6.
At Michigan City, Ind.—Findlay (O.), 4; Michigan City, 3.
At Nokomis, Ill.—Nokomis, 18; Mowequa, 0.
At Rochester, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—The Cuban Giants defeated the Unions here today before 2,000 persons. Score, 10 to 4. Batteries—Hopkins and Jackson; Robinson and Williams.

LIGHT WEIGHT IN FRONT.

BENNEVILLE CAPTURES THE HANDICAP AT HAWTHORNE.

With Only Ninety-four Pounds Up He Leads All the Way and Equals the Track Record for One Mile—Finishes Close in Three Events — Elizabeth Klein Beaten by Princess Thyra—Fly by Night Takes the Swift Stakes at Sheepshead Bay.

Sultry, warm weather kept down the attendance at the Hawthorne track yesterday afternoon, and those who did make the trip found little relief in the stiff breeze that blew in off the prairie. It came up warm and its chief effect was in retarding the horses as they ran down the homestretch. Despite this handicap, however, Boney Boy's mile record for the course of 1:39½ was equaled by Benneville in the handicap.

This was the feature of the card and was a better race than a study of the figures in the summary shows. Seven started and all of them had friends by the score with the exception of Einstein, whose place after all should have been in the buffet. Great Bend, although picking up six pounds from his victory in the handicap of Saturday, was a moderate favorite, with Kriss Kringle and Benneville ranking next, while the price against Moroni, The Devil, and Branch was not much longer.

To a good start Bisping at once urged the lightweighted Benneville to the front, but he was not quite clear of the field on the first turn. In the backstretch Benneville spurted a bit and at the half mile pole was three open lengths ahead of a bunch headed by Branch. Knowing that the leader was a sprinter the backers of the other horses were still hopeful. Benneville, however, retained his advantage and turned into the stretch running strong. Branch was still the contender and hung on gamely. In the stretch Great Bend and Moroni dropped back and left Branch to fight it out with Benneville alone. The latter tired a hundred yards out, but Branch was also exhausted, and Benneville won by a length, with The Devil a fair third.

The best finish of the day occurred in the last race, which was prolific in "good things" while the betting was going on, inasmuch as several were started about the condition of which the majority of the spectators knew nothing. It was a big, unwieldy field, and naturally the start ruined the chances of some, Mary Kinsella being left outright. Fair Deceiver and Marcato had the race between them all the way, and the former, well handled by Nutt, won by a nose. Had Nutt done as well on Brulare in the second race he probably would have won that event also. He was riding Brulare and, just as in the last race, was next to the rail and leading. But Vitatoe brought up Elner and nipped the race on the post, Nutt appearing to be a little overconfident.

Elizabeth Klein, who is even handsomer than her handsome full brother Traverser, was an odds-on favorite for the 2-year-old event, but "ran out" all the way by the second choice, Princess Thyra.

In the fourth race four of the seven 3-year-old starters were in a bunch at the finish. Deering, who carried the topweight, showed his class by racing in the lead with Mallakwa for seven furlongs and then staving off Blue Lick's challenge at the finish.

Eugenia Wickes won the fifth race, pulled up, Everett showing good judgment in not trying to beat Cheval d'Or early in the contest. Cheval d'Or's turn of speed indicates he is a pretty good racehorse. Last year he appeared to be strictly a rater. Bitter Root, the second choice, ran disappointingly.

Hawthorne Summaries June 22.

Weather cloudy; track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-2	Thyra, 107 [Sievers]...	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½
11-20	E. Klein, 107 [Everett]...	3½	3²	3²	3²	2²
12-1	Zara, 107 [Beauchamp]...	1²	2²	2²	2²	3²

Time, 1:01¼. Dramburg, Prestome, Fannie Leland finished as named. Winner, Kinzea Stone's ch. f. by Kingfisher—Yarrawonga. Two minutes. Start fair. Won handily. Elizabeth Klein pulled up lame after the race.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-2	Einer, 109 [Vitatoe]...	9½	7½	4½	2½	1½
30-1	Richard, 109 [Schuchan]...	1²	1²	1²	1²	2½
6-1	Tappan, 111 [Bisping]...	8d	8d	5d	3d	3½

Time, 1:14¾. Youre Truly, Poole, Hesitate, Del Paso II, Emma Cowan also ran. Daily Racing Form, Muldrew, Edna T., Percussion, Miss Wise, Nekarnis finished as named. Winner, C. G. Bone's b. g. by Kolue—Nita. Start good. Won in a long hard drive. Tappan bumped and interfered with every turn. Richard's jockey fainted mostly. Nekarnis was bumped into the fence at the start. Larequois and Emma Nora showed speed.

Third race, ¾ mile, purse $400, handicap, 3-year-olds:

| Bet. | Horse, weight, jockey.

ADJUST TAXES IN PUBLIC.

COUNTY BOARD OF REVIEW ADOPTS RULES FOR HEARINGS.

Every Complaint Must Be Considered and This Will Be Done in Open Session—Supreme Court's Decision in Favor of New Law May Lead to Radical Changes in Assessments, Such as Doubling the Valuations of Some Bank Property.

The County Board of Review yesterday fixed the rules that will govern that body in sitting as a court for the settlement of complaints of property-owners who, under the new revenue law, may have a hearing on application to the board. The chief provision of the rules is that the details of the board's deliberations will be given publicity. The claims for hearings will be docketed and placed "in a conspicuous place" in the office of the chief clerk on the day preceding the hearing. Claims will not be heard until three days after being filed.

Board of Review Rules.

The rules are as follows:

Rule 1. All complaints relating to assessments shall be made on or before the first Monday of August of each year; they shall be presented in writing and filed with the chief clerk of the board. Every such complaint shall be signed by the party making the same, or by his authorized attorney or agent. The chief clerk shall number each complaint and enter in a public docket to be kept in the office of the chief clerk of the board, the name of the complainant, the number of the complaint, a brief description of the property involved, and the orders of the board in said matter.

Rule 2. If the board shall so elect complaints wherein assessed value of the property described is $3,000 or less, may be heard by a single member of the board at its rooms, but every finding at such hearings shall be reported to the full board for final action. All of the complaints shall be heard by the full board, in open session in its courtroom.

Rule 3. No action will be taken on any complaint until three days after the same has been presented for filing. Objections in writing to the prayer of the complaint signed by the parties making the objections or by his authorized attorney or agent may be presented for filing at any time prior to the final disposition of such complaint, to the chief clerk of the board, who shall properly file the same with other papers in the case.

Rule 4. All hearings before the board shall be open and public, but the board will limit, in its discretion, the time occupied in each complaint according to circumstances and the pressure of other business. However, the board will listen to all complaints presented to it, whether presented by the complainant in person or by his authorized attorney or agent.

Rule 5. Public notice of the time and place for the hearing of all matters coming before the board for its consideration shall be given by posting in a conspicuous place in the office of the chief clerk of the board, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, next preceding the day set for hearing a list of all the matters to be heard on said day.

Rule 6. All orders of the board affecting the assessments of whatever kind shall be announced in regular, open, and public session of the board in its courtroom, and said orders shall at once be entered in ink in the public record kept by the chief clerk of the board.

Rule 7. No rehearing of a complaint, when finally disposed of, will be allowed.

Note.—The foregoing rules are subject to modification and amendment at the discretion of the board. Reasonable notice of changes in and additions to these rules will be given by posting copies thereof in the offices of the chief clerk of the board.

Will Double Bank Assessments.

The action of the Supreme Court in denying a writ of mandamus to compel Assessor Timothy E. Ryan to assess property of the West Town under the old law is construed by the Board of Review as a disposition on the part of the court to uphold the new revenue law, and with this assurance, it is said, the board is preparing to make some radical changes in the schedules of corporations, which would not have been attempted had the Supreme Court not decided as it did. It is said that the assessment valuations of bank property as fixed by the Board of Assessors in many instances will be doubled. It is stated also that the influence of the Supreme Court decision has led the Board of Review to contemplate a complete revision of the valuations of personal property. The board thinks that daily sessions will be necessary through July and August.

Assessors Making Progress.

The Board of Assessors completed last night their valuation of bank stock, based upon a book value, and placed the following total valuations on the following concerns:

Hibernian National Bank	$ 488,508
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	4,410,000
Foreman Bros.	881,194
Chandler Mortgage company	217,130
E. W. Harris & Co.	186,413
Leopold Mayer	30,171

BURIAL OF NORMAN WILLIAMS.

Simple Funeral Services Held in the Congregational Church at Woodstock, Vermont.

Woodstock, Vt., June 22.—[Special.]—A simple funeral service was held here in the Congregational church this afternoon over the remains of Norman Williams of Chicago, and interment was made in the Williams family lot in the village cemetery. The funeral party arrived by train from Little Boar's Head, N. H., at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was met there by a long line of carriages containing citizens of Woodstock and people from abroad who had come to attend the services.

The church had been beautifully decorated about the altar and the casket was embowered in flowers.

The pallbearers were Robert T. Lincoln, E. S. Isham, George A. Armour, Charles A. Holt, and William H. Easterbrook of Chicago; William E. Johnson, F. S. McKenzie, and Frederick Billings of Woodstock.

The brief service was begun with reading of scripture, selections by the Rev. D. H. Evans of North Hampton, N. H., who followed the reading with a few sentences of eulogy.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, then spoke a few words of comfort to the bereaved friends of the dead man, and after prayer by Mr. Moody the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Evans. At the grave the burial service was read by Dr. Evans.

Among those in attendance were: Mrs. Norman Williams, Norman Williams Jr., Miss Mary Williams, General and Mrs. Wesley Merritt, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Sedley, Arthur Caton, brother of Mrs. Norman Williams, and Charles A. Holt, law partner of Mr. Williams, all of Chicago; also Edward F. Williams Jr., Bethlehem, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. William F. Dreer, Philadelphia; John Bergin, Norfolk, Va.

The business places in Woodstock were closed.

APPOINTS GEN. HORACE S. CLARK

Governor Tanner Selects Him for Command of Second Brigade—A. J. Lester Added to Staff.

Springfield, Ill., June 22.—Governor Tanner this afternoon appointed General Horace S. Clark of Mattoon a Brigade General in the Illinois National Guards, to succeed James H. Shirley of this city, who resigned some time ago. General Clark will be in command of the Second Brigade.

General Clark was a Brigadier General in the federal army. He was once Commander of the Department of Illinois of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Stephen Littler of this city, son of David T. Littler, today resigned as a member of the Governor's personal staff, and Governor Tanner appointed Andrew J. Lester of Springfield in his stead, with rank of Colonel.

The Colorado Special

Which leaves Chicago daily via the Northwestern line at 10 a. m. and reaches Denver early the following afternoon (only one night en route) affords the most comfortable service between Chicago and points in Colorado. Tickets, first-class round-trip tickets, good returning until Oct. 31, will be sold at very low rates from June 25 to July 11 inclusive. Tickets and full information can be obtained at offices, C. and N. W. Ry., 193 South Clark street, and Passenger Station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

Acquitted on the Ground of Insanity.

Crawfordsville, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—Today the jury in the case of Alfred Wells, who stood charged with the murder of his children by throwing them into a well, returned a verdict of not guilty, finding that he was insane when he committed the deed. The jury was out nearly a whole day, and several of the jurors at first favored hanging, the fate for which the prisoner has repeatedly expressed a preference.

CONFERENCE ON WATER POWER

Plans to Utilize Drainage Channel for Municipal Purposes to Be Discussed by Experts.

The subcommittee of the Civic Federation Committee on Muncipal Affairs arranged yesterday to hold a conference on Tuesday or Wednesday next to discuss the Drainage Channel water power question. Invitations will be sent to the trustees of the Sanitary District, their chief engineers, the Mayor, the City Engineer, the City Electrician, and half a dozen or more expert engineers in the city, the Presidents of municipal organizations, the Real Estate board, besides many of the most prominent public-spirited men. General William Sooy Smith, John Lundie, Lyman E. Cooley, and Thomas J. Johnston will be among the engineers invited.

W. A. Giles, chairman of the committee, said the object was to discuss the legal rights of the Sanitary District, the power of the city to make contracts, the cost of construction, equipment, operation, and maintenance, and the value of the power, and every other interest involved in the development and use of the water power of the channel. The desire, he said, is to ascertain as definitely as possible, before any bids are opened or leases made, whether the City of Chicago can invest the capital necessary to develop and utilize the power for municipal purposes and is willing to do so.

Trustee Jones' Objections.

Several days ago Mayor Harrison requested Trustee Jones to furnish him information on the subject. Mr. Jones put the results of his investigation in the form of a letter and forwarded it to the Mayor last evening. Among what he regards as serious obstacles to the utilization of the water power by the City of Chicago are the following:

The Sanitary District has no power to levy taxes or expend public money in creating or developing water power, except, perhaps, for its own use.

Taxes can only be levied for a public corporate purpose, which, in the case of the Sanitary District, must be for an object which would tend to preserve the public health. To enter upon raising and expending money to develop water power not required for the purposes of the district would have no direct tendency to preserve the public health.

The Sanitary District could not expend money to develop a water power to be turned over to the City of Chicago; it might sell or lease such water power, if it was owned by the district, to the City of Chicago, but it would be its duty to do so upon terms which would reimburse the district for all the money which it had expended in developing that power, and which would yield a reasonable profit on the investment. It is doubtful whether the City of Chicago could legally pay for such a power in any other way.

The Sanitary District has no power to issue bonds in excess of 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of the property within the district, and the total bonded indebtedness of the district is now about $33,000,000. The district could not issue bonds for the purpose of developing water power, but could only issue bonds for the purpose of paying for such power after it had been developed and transmit the power to the city and pay the same rent or price therefor that any other corporation would. The city would also have to amend its charter. The city has neither the necessary funds nor the ability to borrow the necessary funds under the constitutional limitation, nor the statutory right to enter upon this work, and there is no reasonable probability that these things will exist in the near future.

E. B. Ellicott thinks a 20,000 horse power could be installed at Lockport for from $500,000 to $600,000, and that it would develop power enough to run the electric lights of the city when the full system of 14,000 arc lights is completed.

Inspectors Take River Trip.

State Inspectors Taylor and Sheck, accompanied by their chief engineer, Desmond Fitzgerald, and their attorney, C. W. Brown, also by Trustees Boldenweck, Eckhart, Wenter, Jones, Borden, and Smyth of the Sanitary District, made a tour yesterday morning of the Chicago River. They stopped to inspect the by-pass built at Adams and Van Buren streets, which will have a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet of water a minute when finished. The next stop was at Taylor street, where railroad and city bridges are being constructed. The party also inspected the big bridge at Campbell avenue.

The inspectors think they will make their report to the Governor within four months.

PERPETUATION OF GRAND ARMY

Illinois Member Proposes to Admit Naval Veterans and All Who Fight for the Flag in Any War.

St. Louis, Mo., June 22.—At the next annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will be the closing one of the nineteenth century, a resolution will be introduced by an Illinois member to admit veterans of the navy as well as of the army. It will be proposed to change the name to "The Grand Army and Navy of the Republic."

The resolution will call for the amendment of the constitution so as to admit all soldiers and sailors who ever fought for the union, all who are fighting for it now, and all who may hereafter fight for the flag and the principles which it represents.

The reason for the movement is the fact that the Grand Army, as now constituted, is in process of speedy and certain ultimate extinction, having nothing to recruit from.

Diamonds and watches at low prices and on convenient terms. Lortis Bros. & Co., 103 State.

CATHOLIC PRIEST WHO MAY RUN FOR CONGRESS

Father George D. Heldmann of St. Paul's Church considered a possible candidate in the Second District.

Republican and Democratic leaders alike agreed yesterday that Father George D. Heldmann of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, whose name has been mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second District, would be a strong man to contest the seat with Congressman Lorimer. It rests with Archbishop Feehan whether or not Father Heldmann will be a candidate, the priest having appealed to him for advice in the matter.

Father Heldmann said yesterday afternoon: "While I was unprepared for the announcement of my candidacy I have known for some time that my name was considered and many of my parishioners have urged me to accept the nomination if offered me. I can say without vanity that I am favored not alone by my own parishioners but by the Catholics and Germans of the district. I have always been a Democrat, and there is no law, ecclesiastical or civil, which prevents the election of a Catholic priest to the office of Congressman."

In case Archbishop Feehan gives his consent to Father Heldmann becoming a candidate his parishioners think he will receive the nomination. The Second District has always been largely a German one, and according to Democratic politicians Congressman Lorimer is losing his hold upon the district. Republicans admit Father Heldmann would be one of the strongest candidates the Democrats could put forward. It is said to be extremely doubtful, however, that Archbishop Feehan will consent to the priest accepting the nomination, as he is known to be opposed to his clergymen mixing in politics.

The Rev. George D. Heldmann was born in Chicago in 1848 and was educated for the priesthood at St. Mary's Seminary. He was appointed parish priest of St. Paul's Church in 1888, and since that time he has done much to build up the parish. He has just finished the erection of a new church and several church buildings have been erected since he has been parish priest. He has a strong hold on the hearts of his parishioners. At one time he was attending clergyman at the Isolation Hospital. He is of German extraction and was one of the chairmen at the mass-meeting called by German-Americans to protest against a British-American alliance.

situation at length with Thomas Gahan, National Committeeman for Illinois, and also had been closeted for an hour with John P. Altgeld. Both the Mayor and Mr. Altgeld called on him at the Auditorium Annex. Mr. Stone declared his presence in Chicago had no political significance, but he put in a busy day seeing politicians, and it is known plans were outlined for the National committee meeting to be held here on July 20. At State headquarters and during luncheon he talked politics with Mr. Gahan and Theodore Nelson, insisting that the party is badly in need of organization work to put it in fighting trim for the 1900 campaign.

Mr. Altgeld was interested in ascertaining what chance his Committee on Organization of the Bimetallic League, appointed at Louisville to coöperate with the National committee, will have to be recognized and heard. Mr. Stone said he would not venture an opinion whether it will be given any sort of standing by the national body.

Talk of the Meeting.

A formal call for the meeting next month has not been issued, but will be about July 1, Mr. Stone said he sent the resolution adopted at the St. Louis conference to Chairman Jones in London, with a request that he issue the call, but Mr. Jones has not been heard from. After his talk with Mr. Stone, Mr. Gahan stated that the meeting would be held. It is generally believed Chairman Jones' resignation will be presented then and a new chairman elected. Mr. Stone declared, however, that he was not in a position to take the chairmanship.

"I do not believe there will be any change in the platform of 1896," he said, "and I think there is no question that Bryan will be renominated. Some additions to meet new issues will be made to the platform."

Mr. Stone declared that, in his opinion, the right of any Democrat who bolted in 1896 to sit as a delegate in the next convention would be questioned seriously. But delegations sent by State conventions that declare adherence to the Chicago platform, he thought, should and would be seated.

When asked regarding the report from Washington that Governor Sayers' anti-trust conference is a political scheme for the purpose of making the fight against trusts the dominant issue and thereby subordinating the silver cause and enable the Eastern and Western Democrats to get together, he said:

"If there is such a scheme I certainly know nothing of it."

"Do you think such a scheme is likely to carry?"

"I think the trust issue undoubtedly will occupy a prominent place in the platform of 1900, and I am also of the opinion the silver issue will occupy a prominent place."

Suggest Eckhart for Governor.

R. A. Eckhart's name has been added to the list of Gubernatorial possibilities. Mr. Eckhart has never intimated that he would like to be a candidate, but his friends are suggesting that the Republican party would do well to nominate him. They say his record as a State Senator, as Trustee for eight years of the Sanitary District, and as a business-man should recommend him to the consideration of the nominating convention.

Arabians Fight in Union Depot.

Two Arabians, S. Nagan and John Brono, on their way to Cedar Rapids, Ia., fought in the Union Depot yesterday afternoon and were locked up at the Desplaines Street Police Station. Nagan says that while he was asleep he was robbed of a small sum of money. He accused Brono. A fight followed, in which Nagan lost a portion of his right ear.

Jury Has John Doyle's Shooting Case.

John J. Doyle was tried before Judge Stein yesterday on a charge of deadly assault. Doyle shot Mrs. Kate Riley, a nurse at Dunning Asylum and later cut his throat. He told the jury that Mrs. Doyle broke her engagement to him and he decided to kill her and himself. He went to Dunning as a patient, was cured, and became an attendant. The jury is out.

Take the Big Four to Louisville.
Ticket office, 234 Clark-st. 'Phone, Har. 1482.

TALK OVER PARTY PLANS

EX-GOVERNOR STONE AND MAYOR HARRISON DISCUSS POLICIES.

Acting Head of the Democratic National Committee Tells Altgeld He Knows Nothing of the Standing of the Latter's Organization Body—Declares He Cannot Take Chairman Jones' Place—Sure of Bryan's Nomination.

William J. Stone, acting chairman of the Democratic National committee, and Mayor Harrison had a long conference last night over policies for next year's campaign. During the day Mr. Stone had discussed the

INTERMENT OF TWO OFFICERS.

Services at Arlington Over the Bodies of Generals A. V. Kautz and Daniel Macauley.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—The body of General A. V. Kautz arrived here today from Seattle, Wash., and was interred at Arlington with appropriate military honors. General Kautz was a brother of Admiral Kautz and died in 1895.

Funeral services over the body of General Daniel Macauley, who died five years ago in Managua, Nicaragua, and whose body was brought to the United States by the cruiser Detroit, were held at Arlington this afternoon.

A delegation of twenty-five members of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New York, was present. General Macauley was a member of many patriotic organizations, nearly all of which were represented at his obsequies. The band from Fort Myer and a detachment of troops accompanied the body to the grave. The burial service was in accordance with the Grand Army ritual.

JUDGE JOHNSON FILES REPLY.

Charges Against His Court in the Plankinton Bank Case on Hearing at Madison.

Madison, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—Judge D. L. Johnson of Milwaukee filed his answer with the Supreme Court today to the charges made against his court in the conduct of the Plankinton Bank case. He reviewed the history of the case from the time it began in his court in 1893. When the account was read General J. B. Doe, representing the creditors, stated that they wanted to present a new set of facts to show that the assignee, William Plankinton, was the Vice President of a concern which was made a preferred creditor of the bank, and that he had not complied with the law in the filing of his reports. The creditors claim that the record of the case shows a gross abuse of judicial power. The case will last several days.

Colonel Holway Names His Staff.

Madison, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—Colonel Holway, commanding the Third Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard, has recommended the following as members of his staff: Ex-Assemblyman Marshall Cousins, Eau Claire, adjutant; John Turner, Mauston, quartermaster; the Rev. Charles E. Butters, Tomah, chaplain; William H. Becker, Menominee, commissary; Frank L. French, Sparta; W. H. Smith, Superior; and Henry W. Klopf, Neillsville, battalion adjutants.

Contributions to Dewey's Fund.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—The contributions to the Dewey home fund received today by the National committee amounted to $304, making the total to date $10,130. Among the contributions received today were the following: Representative D. B. Henderson of Iowa, $25; N. B. Ream of Chicago, $100; A. P. Gardner of Boston, $50; General G. M. Dodge of New York, $100.

Rumors of Express Changes.

Omaha, Neb., June 22.—Following the report of a proposed removal of a part of the headquarters of the Pacific Express company from Omaha to St. Louis, the report is revived that this company is to be appointed on the Union Pacific system by the American Express company, and that the removal is planned to force the American to buy out the Pacific company.

Leprosy in an American Port.

Mobile, Ala., June 22.—The British steamer P. Lombard arrived this morning from Ship Island quarantine with a case of leprosy on board in the person of a Chinaman, member of the crew. He will be quarantined on board and taken from the United States when the vessel leaves.

In these days of adulterated foods and drinks it is well to use Seipp's Extra Pale Beer—guaranteed absolutely pure.

LICENSE BOARD AND DEALERS.

Commission Men Present Make Slight Objection to Inspection Bill—Opposition in the Street.

A well attended meeting of produce commission merchants, called by the new State License board, was held in the rooms of the Butter and Egg board, in the Marine Building, yesterday, in order that the License board might give its interpretation of the inspection bill, which will go into effect on July 1. The full board was present and included:

President W. H. Whitcomb, Chicago; appointed by Chicago Butter and Egg board.
A. H. Smith, Chicago; National League of Commission Merchants.
A. M. Crawford, Chicago; State Retail Grocers' association.
Joseph Newman, Elgin; Illinois State Dairymen's association.
J. W. Stanton, Richville; State Horticultural society.

The License board found practically no objection among those present to the measure, the admitted purpose of which is to protect the shipper of produce against the operations of dishonest commission merchants, the bill providing for a system of inspection of produce and investigation of books and accounts when complaint is made by a shipper who believes he has been dealt with unfairly, the prosecution of such cases to be in the hands of the State's Attorney. The bill provides for a license fee of $25 annually to be paid by all merchants selling produce on commission, and is operative in towns of 50,000 population or over. This clause makes it applicable only to Chicago.

President Whitcomb announced that about twenty licenses already had been taken out, and that from 325 to 350 merchants had not yet supplied themselves with the necessary document.

Considerable opposition to the measure has developed along South Water street. The leader of the opposition is E. C. Reichwald, who also was prominent in the opposition to the tarletan ordinance. In a circular to the trade he says:

The State Legislature passed a law licensing commission merchants in butter, eggs, poultry, game, dressed veal, green fruit, vegetables, and berries. This law does not include wool, hides, grain, hay, broomcorn, live stock, dry goods, boots, or shoes, and many other commodities that are sold on commission in cities of 50,000 population or more.

If there ever was a law passed by a legislative body that works hardships and injustice on a set of business-men, this is the one. Is this particular line of business so objectionable to health and public morals? Is it not a fact that the men in business in South Water street and West Randolph street are as honorable in their business dealings as the grain, wool, and dried fruits commission merchant? Is it possible that our Legislature can make a law for one line of commission merchants and not for the other, and the Supreme Court declare it constitutional?

"There are many things in the law," said Mr. Reichwald, "which are objectionable. It bars out every town in Illinois excepting Chicago. We are all shippers as well as receivers. The other fellows have a right to investigate our sales, but we cannot look into theirs in any way. Again, the law provides for a system of bookkeeping which will revolutionize the trade and disturb the routine of thirty years."

Among the firms which Mr. Reichwald says will coöperate with him in opposing the new system are:

Ender & Ender.	M. J. Power & Co.,
Wright, McKenzie & Co.,	P. H. Bolten.
	William Ellis & Co.,
Moran & Co.,	William Koehneke & Co.,
William Eyers & Co.,	W. J. Smith & Co.,
Henry M. Love,	Hoveland & Co.,
E. M. Nichols & Co.,	Charles Gould & Bro.,
R. Gerber & Co.,	Barron & Birmingham,
J. C. Wallace & Co.,	T. W. Brennan,
Thomas Mason & Sons,	Crowley, Cook & Co.
F. Nickerson & Sons.	

HELEN EAMES SAFE AT HOME.

Daughter of Massachusetts Manufacturer Tells Strange Story of Being Kidnaped by a Stranger.

South Framingham, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—Helen Eames, the 11-year-old daughter of Alfred M. Eames, a wealthy wheel manufacturer of South Framingham, who her father feared had been kidnaped, has been found.

Mr. Eames said his daughter told him that yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a strange man met her on the street and asked her if she would like to go down to the beach. He took her to Boston on the steam cars, and then to Revere Beach. When the man took her to a cottage she screamed so loud that the man left, and locked her in. She stayed there all night, and this morning got hold of a key and got out. She told some people her story, and they brought her to Boston to the Boston and Albany station.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning some South Framingham people who had gone in on the train saw her sitting there. A little later her brother found her there, and brought her home.

PLANS FOR PARIS SHOW.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY TO CARRY OVER GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS.

Commissioner General Peck Returns from the East Pleased with the Outlook—Goes to Denver Soon to Arouse Interest in the Western States—Thomas A. Edison to Display His Inventions — Cable Announces Allotment of More Space at Vincennes.

Uncle Sam's navy will see that all exhibits sent from the United States to the Paris exposition of 1900 are not disturbed by marauding hands while in transit. For this particular duty and for the transportation of the national display the Navy department will assign suitable vessels. This step in arrangements was announced yesterday by Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck upon his return from Washington and New York, where his staff has been concentrated.

Having stirred up the East thoroughly on the exposition question the Commissioner General now will devote his attention to the Western States. Within a few weeks he will visit Denver, and from there the work of giving publicity to the commission's contemplated plans will be directed. The designs for the buildings which the United States will erect at the Paris show are nearing completion, and will be the subject of immediate conferences between Mr. Peck and Charles A. Coolidge, architect of the commission, who will reach Chicago this morning from St. Louis.

"During my brief visit East," said Mr. Peck, "we made splendid progress. I received the assurance of President McKinley that the Navy department will furnish a suitable ship in which the government exhibits will be taken across the ocean. Cable advices just received state that an additional area has been granted at Vincennes, which will admit of the construction of one of the larger size life-saving stations. I have conferred with Secretary Gage and Superintendent Kimball upon this subject. A representative railway train, furnished by one of the great railway systems, probably will be a feature. Space has been allotted for an exhibit by Thomas A. Edison. Leading manufacturers of New England and the Middle States have been in conference with us at the New York headquarters during the last ten days, with the result that the exhibits especially desired from the various fields of industry will be promptly secured.

"Lack of space alone embarrasses us. Many States have appointed commissions, but I do not know what these bodies can do. The people fail to understand that we cannot make an exhibit by States. I entered such a request with the French authorities, and they returned the terse answer that it was 'an international exposition.' So State commissions will be useless, as we must make a national exhibit strictly. The time intervening is short, but members of our staff are working night and day in all parts of the country, and we shall not be behind though many difficulties confront us because of the long distances involved."

Director-in-Chief Skiff of the exhibit departments and Superintendent of Decoration Getz will settle definitely many points of their work when they arrive in Paris, for which city they sailed on Wednesday. Willard A. Smith, director of transportation, will assume the duties of Mr. Skiff's office during the latter's absence abroad.

MURDERER OF GILBERT GATES.

Alexander Jester, Under Arrest at Shawnee, Ok., for Crime Committed 28 Years Ago.

Alexander Jester probably will have to stand trial for the murder of Gilbert Gates, brother of John W. Gates, chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire company, twenty-eight years

ALEXANDER JESTER.

ago. Gates' father, A. A. Gates of St. Charles, Ill., has been notified that Jester will be held by the authorities at Shawnee, Ok. T., subject to the jurisdiction of the officials of Missouri, in which State the murder was committed. The photograph of Jester, here reproduced, was taken in Indiana, where he was traced by A. A. Gates. Since his escape from custody in 1871 Jester has been living at Shawnee under the name of W. H. Hill. His sister, Mrs. Cornelia Street, confessed his identity on Tuesday. Jester is now 80 years old, and is wealthy.

Militia Companies Elect Officers.

Elections were held last night in Companies C and F, Second Regiment, I. N. G., at their armory. Second Lieutenant Edward J. Sharpe of C was elected First Lieutenant, to succeed Lieutenant Andrew Paulson, who died. Corporal William C. Fisher was elected Second Lieutenant. Captain James H. Stansfield was reelected by Company F. Company G will vote tonight. The election for Colonel will be held on July 6. Colonel Moulton has no opposition.

Judge Grosscup Is Improving.

Reassuring reports have been received from Ashland, O., during the last few days concerning the condition of Judge Grosscup, who has been ill at the home of his parents. It is expected that the Judge will be able to return to Chicago in a few weeks.

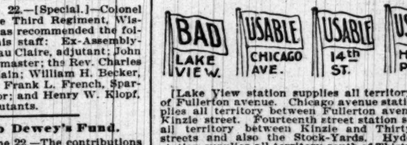
Special price to graduate scholars—15 cabinet photos, 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Osceola." "Oneck." "Zuni."
F. & W.—All with rounded front—F. & W.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS
7:39 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.



[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Friday, June 23.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York; close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p.m.

Direct mails for Germany will close at 4:30 and 12 p.m. Sunday, via S. S. Kaiserin Maria Theresia.

Direct mails for Great Britain and closed mails for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. Monday, via S. S. St. Paul.

Direct mails for Ireland will close Monday at 4:30 and 12 p. m., via S. S. Majestic.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p.m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:20 a. m., 4:30, and 9 p. m.

Jamaica, via Philadelphia, final close 12 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

"THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED
Apollinaris
("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.")
At the Head of All the Waters Examined for Purity and Freedom from Disease Germs."
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 24, 2 a. m.
For Hawaii via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 24, 2 a. m.
For Australia, via Vancouver, B. C., daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close June 24, 9 p. m.
CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 22.—Forecast for Friday:

For Illinois and Indiana—Fair Friday, preceded by light showers in extreme northern portions, probably fair Saturday, west to northwest winds.

For Lower Michigan—Showers Friday, fair Saturday, light to fresh westerly winds.

For Upper Michigan—Showers Friday, fair Saturday, variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

For Wisconsin—Generally fair Friday and Saturday, light westerly winds.

For Minnesota—Fair Friday, preceded by showers in extreme northern portions, fair Saturday, westerly winds.

For Iowa—Fair Friday and Saturday, variable winds.

For Missouri—Increasing cloudiness Friday, fair Saturday, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: June 22, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Max. temp.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation in 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.96	84	66	S.E.		Clear
Albany	30.18	70	74	N.W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Alpena	29.96	60	64	N.W.	.24	Rain
Atlanta	30.06	90	96	N.E.		Clear
Amarillo	29.92	92	96	S.W.		Clear
Battleford	29.92	68	70	W.	.20	Fair
Bismarck	30.02	68	86	N.W.	.12	Clear
Buffalo	30.00	80	90	S.E.		Fair
Boston	30.20	70	72	W.		Cl'dy
Cairo	30.08	78	92	S.W.		Clear
Calgary	30.04	68	70	Calm		Fair
Charlotte	30.08	86	94	N.E.		Clear
Cheyenne	30.08	72	94	S.W.		Clear
Chicago	29.96	84	88	S.W.		Fair
Cincinnati	30.06	90	92	S.W.		Clear
Cleveland	29.98	86	96	S.		Clear
Concordia	30.06	72	74	N.E.	.10	Cl'dy
Davenport	30.04	72	74	N.E.	Tr.	Fair
Denver	30.02	72	74	N.E.		Fair
Des Moines	30.08	74	82	N.	.70	Cl'dy
Detroit	29.92	86	90	S.W.		Clear
Dodge City	29.92	80	88	S.E.		Fair
Dubuque	30.02	72	84	N.W.	.08	Fair
Duluth	29.88	62	70	N.W.	.02	Fair
El Paso	29.74	90	96	W.		Cl'dy
Edmonton	29.84	74	74	N.W.		Fair
Galveston	30.04	86	90	S.E.		Clear
Grand Haven	29.94	68	82	N.W.		Cl'dy
Green Bay	29.94	72	80	W.	.04	Cl'dy
Havre	29.86	72	80	N.W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Helena	30.12	64	66	S.		Cl'dy
Huron	30.02	76	76	W.	.04	Clear
Indianapolis	30.06	90	92	W.		Clear
Jacksonville	30.08	80	88	N.E.		Fair
Kansas City	30.06	92	90	W.		Cl'dy
Lander	30.12	64	66	N.E.		Clear
Little Rock	30.08	88	92	S.		Clear
Los Angeles	29.88	74	78	W.		Clear
Marquette	29.86	62	70	N.W.		Cl'dy
Memphis	30.08	90	94	N.W.		Clear
Medicine Hat	30.00	62	64	N.W.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Minnedosa	29.80	62	64	N.W.		Fair
Montgomery	29.96	96	100	N.E.		Fair
Montreal	30.16	64	70	S.		Fair
Nashville	30.08	94	96	N.W.		Clear
New Orleans	30.02	86	90	S.W.		Clear
New York City	30.22	66	70	S.E.		Clear
Norfolk	30.18	70	78	S.E.		Clear
North Platte	30.12	72	74	E.		Fair
Oklahoma	30.00	82	84	S.		Clear
Omaha	30.06	74	76	N.	.76	Cl'dy
Oswego	30.10	70	72	N.E.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Palestine	30.02	86	90	E.		Clear
Parkersburg	30.10	84	92	S.		Clear
Philadelphia	30.22	70	74	S.W.		Clear
Pittsburg	30.06	84	88	S.W.		Clear
Pueblo	29.92	76	80	S.E.		Cl'dy
Qu' Appelle	29.94	68	68	N.W.	.06	Cl'dy
Rapid City	30.10	64	68	N.W.		Clear
San Francisco	29.88	58	70	S.W.		Clear
St. Louis	30.00	88	92	S.W.		Clear
St. Paul	29.98	72	78	S.W.		Clear
Salt Lake City	30.04	70	77	W.		Clear
Ste. Marie	29.84	60	62	N.E.	Tr.	Cl'dy
Springfield, Ill	30.04	84	90	W.		Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.06	82	86	S.		Clear
Vicksburg	30.00	90	94	N.W.		Clear
Washington	30.16	76	84	E.		Clear
White River	30.02	68	68	S.		Cl'dy
Williston	30.02	60	68	S.W.	.70	Fair
Winnipeg	29.74	64	66	S.W.	.02	Cl'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 79; 9 a. m., 80; 10 a. m., 85; 11 a. m., 87; 12 m., 88; 1 p. m., 89; 3 p. m., 90; 6 p. m., 89. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.40; 6 p. m., 29.50.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1899.

Tropical Diseases in the French Army.

Nature states that in the French expedition to Madagascar in 1896 only seven men were killed by the Hovas and ninety-four wounded, while the deaths due to micro-organisms numbered 6,000, and the sick list from the same cause 15,000. From these facts it infers that to acclimate Europeans all that is necessary is to exterminate these micro-organisms, which are the cause of so-called tropical disease, and that when they are subjugated the inhabitants of the temperate zone can live in the tropics like natives.

The Cause of the Aurora Borealis.

Professor Cleveland Abbe tells a good story of a student who, when undergoing the torture of a "quiz," was unable to answer satisfactorily any of the questions. "Come, sir," said the examiner, with the air of a man asking the simplest question, "explain to me the cause of the aurora borealis." "Sir," said the unhappy student, "I could have explained it perfectly yesterday, but nervousness has made me lose my memory." "This is unfortunate," said the examiner; "you are the only man who could have explained this mystery, and now you have forgotten it." Professor Abbe goes on to discuss the question whether the aurora has a habitation as well as a name, or whether it is, like the rainbow, merely an optical phenomenon. The mystery still remains unexplained.

Cosmopolitanism of Science.

The celebration of the jubilee of Sir George Gabriel Stokes at Cambridge, England, began with the delivery of the Rede lecture by Professor Cornu of the Ecole Polytechnique of Paris. Professor Cornu is the physicist who was referred to in the Public Orator's Latin speech introducing Professor Michelson of Chicago. The professor spoke in French and the brilliancy of his matter and the charm of his manner are said to have made a deep impression upon his audience. In mentioning the works of Newton, Young, Clerk Maxwell, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Kelvin, and Stokes, the French physicist paid a splendid tribute to those mathematical studies which always have been the glory of Cambridge. Scientific representatives from America, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Japan, as well as from the British colonies, were present.

Agricultural Research in England.

Mr. Boyd Kinnear in the London Morning Post deplores the lack of interest taken in agricultural research by British farmers. He urges the teaching of the scientific principles of agriculture in British schools and compares a farmer working without this kind of knowledge with a doctor studying cases in the hospital before he has learned anything of anatomy or drugs. It seems that in all countries but England agricultural research stations are provided and liberally maintained by the state. Germany has 67, the United States 54, France 53, Brazil, Japan, and Java each 1, while England has none! There are, of course, the privately conducted colleges of Cirencester, Dountoun, and one or two others, and the inquiries conducted by Sir John Lawes during the last half century have been of immense benefit to agricultural research, but isolated and private effort is now wholly inadequate.

Murphy's Fast Wheel Ride.

The feat of Charles Murphy in riding a mile in one minute and five seconds behind a train on the Long Island railway is more remarkable for its danger than for its proof of skill or endurance. Murphy was not merely paced by the train; he was practically towed by it. He rode inside a V-shaped shed that overhung the rear platform. He had only to keep in this while the train was getting under headway and while the air in the shed was getting the motion of the train. The suction pulled him, and when the surrounding air got the motion of the train it floated him along as a fly is carried in the air inside a car. The experiment is interesting, as was the similar one of some months ago, and there is little doubt that the speed of a mile a minute can be exceeded under these circumstances with a wheel of 120 gear. It is more of a test on the locomotive than on the wheelman. It requires no small degree of courage and steadiness of nerve, however, to ride at such a terrific rate on a bicycle. A fall would mean instant death.

Samoan Arrangement.

The settlement of the Samoan muddle reached by the Joint High commission is on the lines of our proposed government in the Philippine Islands. The whole episode is an object lesson as to the futility of placing the semblance of sovereign power in the hands of half savage natives, as the anti-expansionists are urging in the case of Aguinaldo. Samoa is now through with the fiasco of a native government assisted by white men. It will hereafter be ruled by a white government, assisted by natives, as is done in the British crown colonies, and as is intended to be done in the Philippines. The commission has been remarkably successful in securing the withdrawal of Mataafa and the abdication of Malietoa, with the disarmament of both sides, thus leaving the way clear to abolish the kingship. By formally recognizing Malietoa's claims to the throne the commission has probably destroyed the grounds for the indemnity of which Germany has been talking. With a white Governor and a legislative council of three, assisted by a native assembly, the perennial squabbles of rival chiefs are likely to cease, and Samoa will have a chance to cultivate peace and prosperity. If the new scheme is adopted by the three powers it will terminate the treaty of Berlin. It is doubtful, however, whether the triple control can be altogether harmonious on this or any other basis. The cheapest and wisest course for the United States would be to take this opportunity of retiring from the whole troublesome business, keeping only Pago Pago harbor and leaving England and Germany to make two bites of the Samoan cherry if they wished.

PUBLIC DUTY OF THE BOARD.

The fragmentary figures given out by Trustee Eckhart, Engineer Randolph, and some outside parties concerning the Lockport water power and its availability do little more than denue the prevailing uncertainty as to the details of the whole subject.

What is required is a carefully prepared report, not alone by the engineer of the board—who, strange to say, favors the present offer without even the formality of advertisement for bids—but by some expert or experts representing Chicago. Such report should set forth the specific demands of the city, present and prospective, for power, the availability of this source of power for municipal purposes, and ways for securing it. Nothing less than this will render intelligent action possible, and the City Council should direct such an inquiry.

In the meantime, however, there is one fact in the case which is so obvious, and so apparently decisive in favor of use by the city, that until it is offset no lease to a private company can reasonably be considered by the board. That fact is the peculiar correspondence between this supply of power and the municipal demand. The distinctive feature of the supply will be that, coming from the flow of water instead of from combustion of coal, it will be available by night as well as day without extra cost. On the other hand, the distinctive feature of the municipality's demand—chiefly for pumping and electric lighting—is that, unlike the ordinary demands for power, it is as great and even greater at night than by day. Hence this power right should be more valuable to the city than to any private concern.

Finally the Drainage board is a public body and that being so it is not too much for the public to expect that its members will make it their primary concern to study, not how a private lease can be brought about, but how, by cooperation with the city, by reasonable delays, by securing new legislation, every possible contingency in behalf of this city and other towns within its jurisdiction may be covered. The sudden decision of the board on Wednesday, however, to advertise during the next two months for bids, is not a measure calculated to preserve the interests of Chicago—except as any delay is calculated to serve that end—for it is well known to the members of the board as to every one else that the city lacks authority at the present moment to make any such bid. There is, of course, no objection to advertising for bids and it may serve to bring out important facts on the general subject. But the broad obligations of the board as a public body will hardly be fulfilled if, as a result and without due opportunity for action by the city, one of those bids is accepted.

A Witty Scotchman.

The late Mr. Robert Wallace, M. P. for Edinburg, was, although a Scotchman, the wittiest member of the House of Commons. When the home rule followers of Gladstone were, in his opinion, too slavishly following their great leader, Mr. Wallace, who was also a Gladstonian, stated that "he was not possessed of the flexibility or the fluidity of intelligence which made so many of his codisciples not only equal to one another but equal to anything." The Spectator states that Mr. Courtenay is a far greater mathematician than Mr. Wallace, but he could never have hit upon this delightful geometrical metaphor.

DANGERS OF THE DANCE.

The protest of the Methodist brethren against dancing in the schools recalls the ominous fact that the heroines of two recent popular novels have counted among their attainments the accomplishment of skirt dancing. Perhaps the Methodist brethren have read Mr. Howells' "Ragged Lady" and Miss Sedgwick's "Confounding of Camelia" and have felt some disgust at the way in which Clementina and Camelia enthralled their lovers with exhibitions of the skirt dance which, as Mr. Howells puts it, "society has borrowed from the stage, leaving behind the footlights its more acrobatic phases, but keeping its pretty turns and bows and bends."

Mr. Howells is a confessed realist and so may be depended upon to give a faithful picture of present-day society, but perhaps the Methodists are not to blame if they object to even the "pretty turns and bows." Few who have ever looked on at a children's dancing class and watched the almost spontaneous expression of poetry in motion could doubt the value of dancing as a part of a child's training, but most people are sufficiently chained to traditional ideals as not to care to have their children become accomplished parlor skirt dancers. The musical soloist is accepted, but the dancing soloist, if she be grown up, still savors too much of the sawdust and the stage. She should keep her skirts clear of this suggestiveness.

THE PIE HABIT.

A strange cause is about to separate Mr. Thomas H. Hall, a silk manufacturer of Jersey City, and Virginia Carey Smith Hall, his wife. In the pending divorce proceedings extreme cruelty is alleged by the latter. The bill of particulars, however hardly sustains the charge. If Mr. Hall's statements are correct he is the victim of a series of outrages which would be sternly resented by any husband of proper spirit.

Mr. Hall's testimony reveals a domestic drama full of pathos. It was in the presence of Mr. Hall's own mother that Mrs. Hall made "slurring remarks" and acted in "a cat-like manner." What her feline performances were, whether it was scratching or taking the best there was in the house, does not appear, but every one knows there is nothing more galling to a man than to be "slurred" by his wife before his own mother, unless it be before her mother. Upon another occasion Mrs. Hall in a fit of anger tore his nightshirt from his back. What husband with the spirit of a man would not resent such an indignity? And yet it is a proof of Mr. Hall's forbearance and long-suffering that he made no other protest than the gentle remark: "It's a d—d outrage." He might have broken up the furniture. He might have opened the window and yelled "Fire." He might have cut off her weekly allowance. He might even have smitten her. But he did none of these things. He contented himself with an inelegant comment. It will be generally agreed he did not rise to the occasion.

All this, however, is insignificant when compared with the chief cause of the family wreck. Mrs. Hall had the pie habit. This habit is not so atrocious when indulged in at the proper time. Her inordinate yearning for pie, however, regularly seized her at 1 o'clock in the morning. Just as Hall was beginning his beauty sleep she roused him with her wild clamor for pie. She ate not only one kind but all kinds. Any pie was good enough for her. The result of this debauchery in pastry was a sleepless night and indigestion the next morning, which shows it was not the "pie that mother made," but the commercial pie, she consumed. Then it became necessary to call in the doctor to prescribe for her pie disease. And what did this wretched woman do then? Instead of appearing before the doctor clad in a Mother Hubbard and a meek and contrite spirit, which would indicate she was sorry for her offense and was poor, she would array herself in her sealskin sacque and diamonds, showing that she was defiant and purse-proud, and giving the impression that Hall was rich. Acting upon the hint, the doctor charged $5 a visit instead of $2, which he might have charged had Mrs. Hall looked poor in a Mother Hubbard.

It may be that Mrs. Hall will win her case, as she is pretty and has blonde hair, which goes long ways with a jury. But Mr. Hall will have the sympathy of all men and of all proper women, for it must be an exceedingly improper woman who will condone the pie habit at 1 o'clock in the morning.

THE GATES MURDER CASE.

Seldom do the annals of crime furnish a more remarkable proof of how "the worm of conscience still begnaws the soul" than is found in the revelations of Mrs. Street concerning her brother's guilt. After helping to keep Alexander Jester's guilty secret for twenty-eight years she has at last revealed his identity, and the man who in cold blood murdered Gilbert Gates for his horse, wagon, and watch in 1871 will be brought to tardy justice. The murderer is an old man of 80, and his apathy in the matter indicates that his own conscience has done some gnawing. If the aged sister has been wholly prompted by conscience, as she says, and not by any feeling of enmity for her brother, the case contains all the elements of a powerful novel. It lacks only the imprisonment of an innocent man for Jester's crime in order to furnish a striking parallel to the famous "Silence of Dean Maitland."

Though no innocent man has suffered for Jester's crime, there are other features of the case that render it no less dramatic. Young Gates had left Turner Junction, Ill., to travel through the West in a wagon for the purpose of regaining his health. Jester fell in with him, coveted his team and property, assassinated him along a lonely Missouri road, and threw his body into a creek. The circumstances under which he was traced and caught by the murdered boy's father are as dramatic as any novelist could contrive. Jester was arrested by the bedside of his sick child, confessed his crime, and would have been punished as he deserved if the law had been allowed to take its course. The lynching mania among the Missouri people compelled the officers to hurry their prisoner away from Paris, Mo., to another town, where he managed to escape. In the intervening twenty-eight years justice has been cheated and Jester has been a haunted man and his sister a conscience-stricken woman. The sequel again proves that "murder will out."

Mrs. Street's description of her mental tortures is as vivid and powerful as anything of the kind in literature. Viewed in the light of her letter to the Wichita Sheriff revealing her brother's identity, the following words are the concentrated essence of a conscience-tortured life:

As I grew older the burden has grown heavier. For the last seven years I have scarcely slept; the dread of carrying the secret to the grave has never been lifted for a moment. It ran through all the music and laughter that I ever heard. I could not dismiss it from my mind. It oppressed me till my bones ached. I prayed to forget the crime of my brother. It was like a swarm of spiteful spirits—fiends—that sat on my pillow and clung to the ceiling, scrambled over my bed, and hissed and swarmed in the dark.

Nothing in Lord Lytton's "Eugene Aram" can surpass this as a description of the haunting terrors of blood guiltiness. That the innocent sister should suffer more than the murderer himself is one of the provisions of the moral law which no theology can altogether explain or justify, but in this case at least it has led to the belated revelation of the hidden crime.

THE TRANSVAAL'S ALLY.

The Orange Free State can place 15,000 effective mounted burghers in the field in case of war. They are as good fighters as can be found between Cairo and the cape. The attitude of this small state is, therefore, not to be disregarded in connection with the Transvaal dispute. By its convention with the Transvaal it is bound to assist the latter only in case its neighbor has been unjustly attacked by a foreign power. Essentially, however, the people of the Orange Free State are one of the same kin and have similar institutions, and it is no secret that, if necessary, it is ready to aid its neighbor whenever necessary against England, which is looked upon by the burghers of the south African States as "a foreign power." Early in the present year a meeting, attended by eighteen out of a total of nineteen district commandants, was held at Bloemfontein to consult upon the situation of affairs and prepare for any emergency. Since that meeting the burghers have been well supplied with ammunition and have been following the course of affairs in the negotiations between the Transvaal and its nominal suzerain, England, with keenest interest. No nation, however strong, would care lightly to undertake to crush two such brave little States as the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. As both sides thoroughly comprehend the situation it is possible a collision may yet be averted, especially as it is reported the Transvaal is cooling down and beginning to face the real difficulties of the situation.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

China seems at last to have grasped the salutary idea that it must either awake from its lethargic indifference to modern ideas or soon become blotted out as a nation. Li Hung Chang's engineering proposal to regulate the floods of the Yellow River has been favorably reported on by the 200 mandarins to whom it was referred by the Empress Dowager. That progressive woman has now ordered an appropriation of 1,000,000 taels, and has said that the work must be begun at once. The enlightened recommendation of the mandarins was, however, marred by their proposal to divert to the river repair fund the grant of 200,000 taels a year which is made to the new University of Peking, where the modern sciences are taught, and, according to the mandarins, all other modern abominations of like nature, like history and geography, and whose President is the well-known American, Dr. Martin. The proposal, however, was discountenanced by the liberal-minded Empress Dowager.

Barring this vestige of ingrained conservatism, the adoption of the engineering scheme is an instance of wisdom and foresight not usually looked for among Chinese officials. The rivers are the roads of China, and with engineering improvements to develop the internal commerce, and enlightened relations with Occidental nations to develop foreign trade, this backward country may in time become one of the community of modern nations. The threat of its dismemberment by Western nations was only due to the feeling of antagonism which its exclusiveness aroused and to disgust at seeing a country which should be among the richest and most powerful in the world ruined by the egregious folly of the older Chinese statesmen. As it is, China is the land of rich men who dare not show their wealth, but hoard it in gold ingots. The Empress Dowager is the richest person alive, while Earl Li is also enormously wealthy. With its enormous resources and territory China ought to become the America of the East.

THE PHILIPPINE OUTLOOK.

All the signs seem to indicate that the difficulty of suppressing the Filipino outbreak is increasing. That the unwise and unpatriotic utterances of the Atkinson school of agitators have something to do with this condition of affairs is undeniable. Manila advices continue to tell of the printing of these mugwump speeches in the insurgent newspaper organ, with accompanying comment to the effect that these utterances represent a dominant American sentiment and that the American soldiers will be withdrawn after the next Presidential campaign. False representations of this kind from American sources had much to do with encouraging the Filipinos to attack the troops in the first place, and they are now serving, through the customary Spanish processes of falsification, to prolong the war and necessitate the killing of more men on both sides.

There is too much reason for believing that Dr. McQuesten is substantially correct when he says it will require between 100,000 and 150,000 men to put down the insurrection. This is merely a little stronger statement of the opinion that has been expressed by all experts who have recently examined the situation. General Otis alone holds or pretends to hold to the belief that 30,000 men are sufficient for fighting purposes. Dr. McQuesten was a surgeon on General Otis' staff, and he names a figure five times as great. He says the present ground cannot be held, but will be overrun again by the insurgents, with the result of practically placing Manila itself in a state of siege. To cap the climax, he has some extremely pessimistic things to say about the inability of the men to stand the climate.

Though much of Dr. McQuesten's pessimism may be credited to his own ill health and inability to stand the climate, the fact remains that General Otis is making no material progress and that the rebels are growing more aggressive and confident. There will have to be a radical change in the American plans and forces if anything is to be accomplished. If General Otis can make no headway and yet refuses to ask for reinforcements the situation should not be left indefinitely under his control. The point is not far distant where the President will have to take the matter in his own hands if the insurrection is to be crushed before the next Presidential campaign.

THERE need be no further concern over the Admiral Dewey fund. The Arcadia (Ind.) Arcadian says enough money has been raised already to buy a good house for the Admiral in that thriving village.

GERMANY wants to exclude American shoes. Is Germany fearful of being flooded with pictures of $5 shoe men?

GOVERNOR STONE of Missouri would scratch all but free silverites from the rolls of the Democratic party. Governor Stone may be considered, figuratively speaking, one of the claws of the Democratic tiger.

If the Smoke Inspector think he inspect.
And if the smoke do think itself inspected,
They know not well the hideous neglect
With which the smoke inspection is neglected.
—Emerson.

PROBABLY the way to dispose of the case of Mr. Addicks of Delaware will be to deal with him strictly as matter for the advertising department.

IN A MINOR KEY.

True to His Principles.

The exhausted traveler, fainting and half dead from thirst, and all unused to the climate of the tropics, lay gasping.

They brought him a cocoanut.

"We will crack this," they said. "The contents will revive you."

"What is inside of it?" he asked.

"Milk."

"I won't touch it!" he said, hoarsely. "I'm a vegetarian!"

Revealed Itself.

"I have reason to suspect," gloomily observed the officer of the Cleveland street railway, "the existence of the mob spirit in this crowd."

At this moment the mob spirit announced its presence by several distinct knocks on the head of an offending motorman.

Items from the Spiketown Blizzard.

Je-rusalem!

But isn't it hot?

Ice cream! Yum! Yum!

Gooseberry pies are ripe.

Rev. Hathaway has a sick horse.

Go to Todd Kelp's for a good shave.

Would we were a barefoot boy once again!

You ought to bathe several times a week these days.

Uncle Bim Throatledike is suffering from a bumblebee sting.

A mover wagon passed through here yesterday on the way to Missouri.

Rev. Jones has our thanks for a gallon of the nicest cherries we ever annexed.

Rus Wagonsellers killed a shoat last Monday that had a pin sticking in its windpipe.

There is a bad hole in the sidewalk near Shunk & Appleby's corner that needs fixing the worst way.

Phil Gillenwater has practiced on a horizontal bar until he can chin it nineteen times without stopping.

Craig Hipsley and Tip Shroder slipped out of town last Saturday night with their good clothes on. We're watching you, boys.

If the mangy, disreputable sheet published over in Hackville doesn't quit stealing our editorials we shall cut it off our exchange list.

Uncle Thornton Barrett has a soldier coat that belonged to his grandfather, who fought in the war of 1812. It's a thundering sight better coat right now than any we've got.

We saw Harrison Verdigris, with his hair slicked up till you could see yourself in it, making for Lodi with a horse and buggy the other evening. Ask Harrison if he thinks of going into business in Lodi.

If we have to empty this printing office into a gunnysack, throw it over our shoulder, and carry it to some town where the people have enterprise enough to support a good local paper, we won't be the first editor who has got tired of living on promises and boiled greens and moved away from Spiketown. We have got to have money to pay our bills, and we have got to have it now. A man who will take a paper for five or six years and then sneak out of paying for it will steal sheep. If the money coming to us from delinquent subscribers doesn't come soon we shall give it up and move on, but before we go we shall sue exactly 327 subscribers who owe us from $2 to $6 each. Our patience is exhausted. The worm has turned! We are going to have Money or Blood!

Fate of His War Poem.

He marshaled his warlike lines
Into a column, complete;
But they never marched to fame, because
They were lame in all their feet.

Something Wrong with Johnny.

On this particular evening his elder sister had told him to say to Mr. Hankinson that she had a bad cold and was sorry she could not come down. On this occasion, also, he was in a bad humor. There was no candy.

Wherefore, when Mr. Hankinson said:

"Where is your sister, Johnny?"

Johnny replied:

"She's up-stairs, sneezin' her blamed head off!"

HISTORY OF BROOKLYN LOOP.

Official Reports and Statements Bearing on Movement of Cruiser in Santiago Fight.

The truth of history is all that an impartial world cares to hear about the famous loop made by the Brooklyn as it wore around to starboard in the beginning of the Santiago fight. It was a useful, proper, and necessary evolution, perfectly justified by the result. No discredit can be made to attach to anybody on account of it. Malevolence and calumny are powerless to harm reputation when the known facts, repeatedly presented on high and unimpeachable authority, offer no basis for just criticism. The Bureau of Navigation having attempted with great precipitation to destroy the value of testimony recently published which seemed too favorable to Admiral Schley, we think it will be well, before baffled detraction rallies itself for a fresh attack, to set forth the facts about the loop of the Brooklyn, as they have been made known in official reports and authoritative publications.

At the moment the Maria Teresa poked its nose out of Santiago harbor at 9:30 on the morning of July 3 the American ships were lying in a semicircle about the mouth of the harbor, at distances ranging from two and one-half to four miles, in the blockading formation ordered by the commander-in-chief, now Admiral Sampson. The Brooklyn lay in the western half of the semicircle, immediately west of the Texas, and nearer the shore, which was about two miles distant. Captain Cook of the Brooklyn in his report tells how his ship was handled in the first moments of the engagement:

"We opened fire on the leading ship in five minutes from discovery. The port battery was first engaged as we stood with port helm to head off the leading ship, and giving them a raking fire at about 1,500 yards' range. The enemy turned to the westward close in to the land. We then wore around to starboard, bringing the starboard battery into action. The enemy hugged the shore to the westward. . . . The Vixen, which had been to the westward of us on the blockade, ran to the southward and eastward of us, and kept for some time off our port side distant about 1,000 yards, evidently intending to guard against torpedo attack upon this ship."

Lieutenant Hariow, the executive officer of the Vixen, appended to his report to his commander a copy of notes taken during the engagement, from which we quote:

"At about 10:05 the Brooklyn began to turn with port helm and made a complete turn to the eastward, coming around so that when again heading west the two leading enemy's ships bore well on its starboard bow, and the Colon on its starboard quarter. For the next fifteen minutes the Brooklyn sustained and returned the fire of the two leading ships, with an occasional shot from the Colon."

In his contribution to the Century Magazine's series of articles, "The Story of the Captains," published in the May number of the magazine, Captain Cook says:

"The enemy turned to the westward and close in to the land. The Brooklyn was turning rapidly with port helm, and continued to turn, firing all the time with the port battery, and following around until the starboard battery was brought into action. Our 'tumbling in' sides enabled us to maintain a continual fire while turning."

We come now to the vivid account of this incident given by Captain Philip of the Texas, now Rear Admiral in command at the Brooklyn Navy Yard:

"As the Texas veered westward the Brooklyn was plowing up the waters at a great rate in a course almost due north, direct for the oncoming Spanish ships and nearly a mile away from the Texas. The smoke from our guns began to hang so heavily and densely over the ship that for a few minutes we could see nothing. We might as well have had a blanket tied over our heads. Suddenly a whiff of breeze and a lull in the firing lifted the pall, and there, bearing toward us and across our bows, turning on its port helm, with big waves curling over its bows and great clouds of black smoke pouring from its funnels, was the Brooklyn. It looked as big as half a dozen Great Easterns, and seemed so near that it took our breath away. 'Back both engines hard!' went down the tube to the astonished engineers, and in a twinkling the old ship was racing against itself. A collision which seemed imminent, even if it was not, was averted, and as the big cruiser glided past all of us on the bridge gave a sigh of relief. Had the Brooklyn struck us then it would probably have been an end of the Texas and its half thousand men. Had the Texas rammed the Brooklyn it would have been equally disastrous, for the Texas was not built for ramming, and it would have doubled up like a hoop. Few of our ship's company knew of the incident."

In all these accounts there is no hint or suggestion that the Brooklyn was handled in a way to make its fire less effective against the enemy. The only criticism is that to be inferred from Captain Philip's narrative, that the turn put the Texas in danger. Lord Brassey, in his Naval Annual, just issued, a perfectly impartial authority, speaks of it as a movement which must apparently have entailed difficulties on the Texas then heading westward." He has no criticism to offer. He simply says that by this circle the Brooklyn "brought its starboard battery into action."

We now give Admiral Schley's account of the maneuver and the reason for it, taken from his statement to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs:

"The rapidity with which the Brooklyn approached the head of the Spanish column coming westward under high speed, and, changing course more to westward, brought the Brooklyn heading eastward to meet it into a position where it would have blanketed the fire of the eastern vessels of our force, now changing their courses to the westward, and between them and the Spanish vessels. Instant decision was therefore necessary to avoid interfering in any way or cutting off any of the fire of our vessels, as would have occurred if it had turned toward the Spanish fleet now approaching the Brooklyn. Turning outward left the enemy's ships unmasked by the Brooklyn, and exposed them to the concentrated fire of our squadron, now changing its course to the west. The result of this maneuver was that in thirty minutes from the opening of the combat four of the enemy's vessels were on fire and riddled with projectiles. Two torpedo boats were destroyed; one reached the beach about three miles from the mouth of the harbor; the Teresa and Oquendo were beached about six miles from the harbor. . . .

"This turn of the Brooklyn in the battle of July 3 was the crucial and deciding feature of that combat. If the advantage gained by the Brooklyn's starboard turn to permit the concentrated fire of our squadron upon the enemy without interruption had been surrendered to a turn made inward, that would have interfered with this fire so imperatively necessary at this vital moment, and the results might have been quite different.

"Viewing the situation from my position, on a platform built around the conning tower, with unobstructed observation of the ships of both fleets, there was no question in my mind that the results of the battle were aided largely by this maneuver of the Brooklyn at that decisive moment."

Any fair-minded person who examines the chart of the positions of the vessels of the two fleets during the engagement will see at once that the turn of the Brooklyn was necessary to get it into the way of the fire of the other American vessels. The Texas, Iowa, Indiana, and Oregon in their second positions, at the moment the turn was executed, were in such relation to the fight that as the Spaniards sped westward their fire would have been for some time cut off by the Brooklyn had it turned to port instead of starboard. We find proof of the wisdom of Schley's tactics in the report of Captain Philip, who officially said nothing about the turn of the Brooklyn, but did have this pertinent observation to make about another ship:

"While warmly engaged with the third in line, which was abreast and engaging the Texas, our fire was blanketed for a short time by the Oregon forging ahead and engaging the second ship."

The enemies of Admiral Schley have made clumsy use of the loop incident to make the ignorant believe that he sought by this maneuver to get out of the fight. Inasmuch as all the testimony shows that his ship was right in the fight and firing its guns during the turn, and put away like a greyhound after the fleeing Spaniards the moment the turn was complete, firing rapidly all the time; and inasmuch as the official diagrams and reports show that the Brooklyn was hit by Spanish projectiles oftener than all the other ships of the fleet put together, and that it hit the Spaniards with more big projectiles than all the other ships of the fleet together, it would appear that the persons who make this base charge have been so blinded by hate and spite that they cannot see, although everybody else sees, the absolute worthlessness of their theory of the loop as an evidence of misconduct.

The Times thinks the loop of the Brooklyn can stand on its merits. Admiral Schley needs no defender as to that part of his distinguished and flawless career. The loop being justified, the conversation that took place when the order for it was given becomes a matter of mighty small consequence. The version published by Schley's enemies is shown to have been manufactured and false. The Admiral need no longer concern himself about it. Let Mr. Hellner and Mr. Hodgson wrangle over it.

Admiral Schley is above and beyond the reach of the gadflies who are buzzing around so viciously. His Western trip showed what the American people think of him and of his services to his country. The President knows. He is not likely to make any mistakes about Schley.—New York Times.

PERSONALS.

Princess Charles of Denmark takes long rides daily on her bicycle.

President McKinley has received the LL. D. degree from seven colleges.

Mataafa, the Samoan claimant to royal honors, is passionately fond of Moody and Sankey's hymns.

Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco seldom uses a carriage, but usually walks or travels in a street car.

Ex-Congressman Simpson says he enjoys his editorial duties more than he did his work as Congressman.

Congressman-elect Littlefield, who succeeds Nelson Dingley, is said to be one of the handsomest men in Maine.

Major General Otis' wife receives a cablegram from her husband regularly on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Springfield Union says that ex-Congressman Whiting of Holyoke, Mass., is one of President McKinley's most intimate friends.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

ECHO OF A $3,000,000 DEFALCATION.—From New York comes word that application has been made to have the sureties on the bail of John C. Eno dismissed. It is fifteen years since Eno ran away to Canada after stealing $3,000,000 from the Second National Bank, of which he was President. This defalcation, which came a few days after the Grant & Ward failure, precipitated the panic of 1884, in which many business houses went down to ruin. Eno's father was one of the wealthiest men in New York, and he at once, with the assistance of the directors of the bank, made up the amount of his son's shortage, so that the bank was not compelled to close its doors. Eno remained for years in Canada, coming back to New York, where he was admitted to bail in 1893.

John C. Eno.

FOR A GLADSTONE MEMORIAL WINDOW.—The Byron society of England has on foot the project of erecting a memorial window to the late William E. Gladstone in the new church at Hawarden, where the "Grand Old Man" often read the lessons on a Sunday morning. They have yet to raise the money, some $2,000, required to pay for the proposed window and will be glad to receive contributions to that end. Money may be sent to Mr. F. S. Stephenson, M. P., House of Parliament, London.

AMERICANS THE GREATEST WORKERS IN THE WORLD.—One reason for the supremacy of the United States in commerce and manufactures is the fact that, taken individually, American workmen do more work in a given time than those of any other nationality. Statistics recently made public show that, counting the work done by an American at 100, an Englishman will in the same time accomplish 86 per cent of that amount. The best French, German, and Belgian workers will average 77 per cent, while in many cases the percentage will run as low as 70. Workmen from Italy and other south European countries rank still lower. Their best average is not more than 73 per cent of the American's record. These figures are based on statistics of work done in removing earth and other material in preparation for the construction of railroads, in bricklaying, stone dressing, and in coal mining.

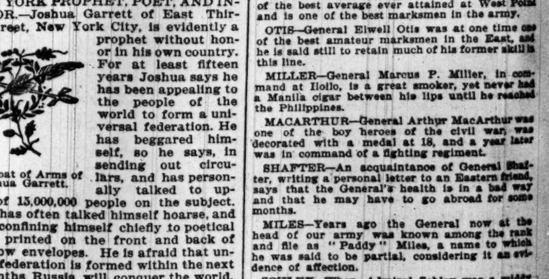
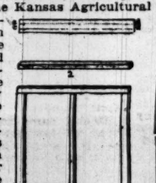


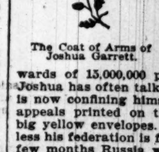
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE AMOUNT OF WORK DONE BY MEN OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES.

CERTAIN WAY TO RID THE HOUSE OF FLIES.—The scientists at the experimental station of the Kansas Agricultural College have invented a fly trap which promises to be the one thing long looked for by worried housewives. It can be made and set up by any one who has a trace of mechanical ingenuity. The foundation of the trap is a piece of sheet tin two and a quarter inches wide and one and a half inches longer than the pane of glass at the bottom of which the fly trap is to be attached. The tin is bent up on either side along the lines a-b and c-d in the diagram, thus forming a box. The ends of the box are made by cutting small flaps at either end and bending them into position. The box is to be made watertight with solder or plaster of paris. The box is filled two-thirds full of strong soap suds and placed at the bottom of the pane of glass on top of the window frame. The Kansas experimenters have found this to be by far the most effective method of getting rid of flies which has come to their attention.



Scientific Trap for Flies.

NEW YORK PROPHET, POET, AND INVENTOR.—Joshua Garrett of East Thirtieth street, New York City, is evidently a prophet without honor in his own country. For at least fifteen years Joshua says he has been appealing to the people of the world to form a universal federation. He has beggared himself, so he says, in sending out circulars, and has personally talked to upwards of 15,000,000 people on the subject. Joshua has often talked himself hoarse, and is now confining himself chiefly to poetical appeals printed on the front and back of big yellow envelopes. He is afraid that unless his federation is formed within the next few months Russia will conquer the world. Incidentally Joshua don't understand why people take so little interest in the "Paragon" steam engine which he has invented. People who take no stock in the confederation idea are requested to take a little in the steam engine company. It is placed within the reach of all, costing only five cents a share. It is perfectly astonishing—to Joshua—that only $30,000 worth of stock has been subscribed for.



The Coat of Arms of Joshua Garrett.

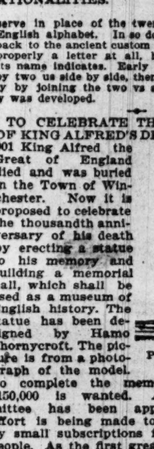
NEW YORK INVENTOR WANTS A ROYALTY FOR THE USE OF A FLAG.—William F. Coston of New York has a patent on one of the flags used by the United States government. The flag is one recently approved by the War department for use on vessels in the United States transport service plying between this country, Cuba, and the Philippines. On June 7 the contract for making seven of the new flags was awarded to another New York firm. When Mr. Coston heard of it he sent word to the successful bidders that the flag was patented and warned them not to deliver the half dozen ordered by the government. As the case now stands, it is likely to be taken into the courts. The flag in question shows a red, a white, and a blue triangle. On the white ground is a design of a wheel, crossed by a sword and a key.

United States Flag, Which Is Patented.

SOLDIERS GUARD THE SECRECY OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—Strangely enough the privacy of the delegates to the peace conference at The Hague is guarded by many of the soldiers which it is the purpose of the conference to disarm. The House in the Woods, where the meeting is held, is guarded by an old-fashioned moat. Over this moat are only two passages, each protected by an iron gate. Before each gate is a detachment of Dutch soldiers, and the keys to the gates are in the hands of the sergeants in charge. Only those are admitted who can show passes from the Dutch Foreign office. Other soldiers, mounted on bicycles, are in waiting to carry telegrams from the delegates to the office in the city.

Sentry on Guard at the Peace Conference.

WHITE BOY CHIEF OF A SAVAGE TRIBE.—The lion of London just now is Bandini Thorburn, the 12-year-old boy chief of the savage tribe of the Swasis, one of the most savage tribes of Africa. Thorburn is a well educated and intelligent boy, the son of European parents. His father was an African traveler, who occupied for some years the post of adviser to the King of the Swasis. When he died the little son was chosen to take his place. He came to London at the head of a band of the native warriors, who are the leading attraction at the south African exhibition. At home in Africa he spends all his days in the native village, advising with the King, and in London his time is occupied in making the Swasis behave themselves. He will return with the messages when the show is over and expects to spend his life in the service of the black ruler.



Bandini Thorburn.

WHEN W CAME INTO THE LANGUAGE.—The Luca of Havana, the leading paper of Cuba, which now prints most of the news in English for the benefit of American readers, has not yet secured a supply of English type. Consequently, as there is no letter w in Spanish, it is compelled to make two vs, placed side by side, serve in place of the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. In so doing it is simply going back to the ancient custom in England. W is not properly a letter at all, but a combination, as its name indicates. Early writers represented it by two us side by side, then by two vs, and finally by joining the two vs at the top the present w was developed.

TO CELEBR

TELLS OF POLITICAL DUTY

PROF. BUTLER SPEAKS AT ANN ARBOR ON PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Believes in the Necessity of Parties, but Would Depose the Bosses—Large Graduating Class at University of Wisconsin—Northwestern States Well Represented at Opening of Harvard's Festivities—Degree for Admiral Schley.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—The exercises of the week wound up today with the commencement proper in University Hall and the alumni dinner afterwards.

The different classes assembled in front of their respective department buildings, under the direction of Mayor Soule, Treasurer of the university, who was chief marshal. The class then marched into the hall of the building, preceded by those of the Regents who are in town and members of the faculty and alumni.

President Angell presided in the hall, which was crowded. He gave out the diplomas by classes to the 697 graduates. When this part of the exercises was over he introduced the orator of the day, Professor Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, who delivered the commencement address, his subject being "The Education of Public Opinion."

Professor Butler said in part; "The political vitality and integrity of a modern state must rest, in the last instance, upon the character and clearness of the political opinions held by men who are without official station. No administrative vigor and no legislative wisdom can long survive in the vacuum of public ignorance and indifference. A supporting body of opinion is essential to the conduct of legislative or administrative policy, and a serious and high principled opposition is necessary to prevent its exaggeration and abuse."

"That the boss must be displaced for the leader at all hazards goes without saying," said he. "To accomplish this, the first step is relentless boss punishment at the polls. The second step is to take away his capital by establishing a reformed and democratic civil service and by putting a stop to his ability to dispose of public privileges for personal or for party gain. The third step is to regulate business principles to business, and to confine politics to ends properly political.

"All this again comes back to the individual citizen. There is no trench in which he may hide, no bombproof to which the weapons of responsibility will not follow him. Are you politically alert? Are you politically honest? If not, you are a bad citizen and a corrupter, however innocent, of public opinion. If so, the standard which you set is a high one, worthy of imitation by your neighbor. You are doing something to educate public opinion."

There were 500 guests at the dinner tonight. Speeches were made by Thomas W. Palmer, Dr. Edmund Andrews of Chicago, Judge Lawrence Maxwell of Cincinnati, and others.

AWARD DIPLOMAS AT MADISON.

Large Class of Graduates at the University of Wisconsin—Features of the Occasion.

Madison, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—This morning witnessed the crowning event of commencement week at the university, the formal graduation of the class of '99. Two hundred and fifty-nine received diplomas, and in addition to these twenty-three received higher degrees. Fifty-seven were graduated from the law school.

The faculty and graduates formed in procession at half past 9 and, led by President Adams and Governor Scofield, filed into the big hall of the gymnasium, where the exercises were held. The following delivered orations: Emerson Ela, Edward Tappan Fox, Marcus A. Jacobson, Evan Alfred Evans, Albert Rudolph Denu, William Samuel Kies, and Robert Wild.

The science class medal for the best baccalaureate thesis in science was awarded to Carl Hambuicher of Milwaukee. A fund of $300 for a temporary scholarship, offered by a graduate of the ancient classical course, whose name is not given out, was announced.

SENIOR DANCE AT HARVARD.

Opening of the Festivities of Class Day Week—Western People in Attendance.

Cambridge, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—The Harvard senior dance, the first of the festivities of class day week, was a grand success this evening. The large dining hall in Memorial Hall was beautifully decorated with evergreens and ferns, as well as with the class colors. The lawn was hung with Japanese lanterns, which centered in a canopy above the statue of John Harvard and made a beautiful effect.

The patronesses of the dance were: Mrs. J. Amory Codman, Mrs. N. P. Hallowell, Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Mrs. Henry S. Howe, Mrs. William J. Ladd, Mrs. E. Rollins-Morse, Mrs. F. R. Nourse, Mrs. Edward C. Perkins, Mrs. Thomas M. Rotch, Mrs. Charles S. Sargent, Mrs. D. D. Slade, Mrs. Moorefield Storey, Mrs. Harold Williams.

The tables on the lawn were all private and those of the seniors who had friends coming to Cambridge took this means of entertaining their friends at the dance. The following Chicago men had private tables on the lawn: W. R. Dickinson, D. Fairbank, W. R. Fisher, A. W. Wise, F. S. Wise.

SCHLEY A DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Honor Conferred on Admiral at Georgetown—Degree for Daniel B. Roberts of Illinois Also.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—When the honorary degrees were conferred at the commencement exercises of Georgetown University, the name of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley was the first announced for the honor of Doctor of Laws, provoking a storm of applause which lasted for five minutes. The Admiral was on the platform, but he made no response to the calls for a speech. Similar degrees were conferred on General Joe Wheeler, Admiral Melville, Bourke Cockran, Daniel Braidner Roberts of Illinois, and Thomas Herron. Bourke Cockran made a brief address, and said among other things:

"Gentlemen, you may not become famous; you can become useful. I have been moved by the oratory on Washington. He did not create the circumstances which led to his greatness; he took advantage of them. Lincoln gave voice to a sentiment which will be echoed centuries down. You may never be a Washington or a Lincoln, but you can create a place for yourself. It rests with yourselves to do this."

NORMAL GRADUATES NUMBER 84

Largest Class in the University's History—Retirement of President Cook.

Normal, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The largest class in the history of the Illinois State Normal University received diplomas today. It consisted of eighty-four members, and, in point of ability, was the equal of any in the forty years' history of the institution.

The presentation of diplomas by President Cook was his last official act as head of the institution. President Cook spoke a few deeply eloquent words. The scene was a most impressive one. Brief speeches were made by the newly elected President, Arnold Tomkins, and others.

BISHOP SPALDING'S ADDRESS.

Catholic Prelate Speaks at the Sacred Heart Academy Graduating Exercises at Peoria.

Peoria, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Bishop John Lancaster Spalding of the Peoria Catholic Diocese delivered the address before the graduates of the Sacred Heart Academy this afternoon. It was a happy address, full of logic and good advice, but entirely devoid of anything in reference to political subjects. He spoke for a stronger, more intelligent moral life.

"Overeducation," he said, "is not possible. False and wrong education are possibilities, but there is no such thing as too much education. We cannot have too much strength of mind, moral will power, intelligence, goodness, love for God and our fellow-man. These are the objects of education.

"Some fear the overeducation of women, but who dares say she can possess too much self-control, will power, and love? So let us push aside all apprehension."

Bishop Fallows at Lawrence University

Appleton, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—The class which graduated from Lawrence University today was the largest in the history of the school, twenty-seven completing the course. The commencement address was delivered by Bishop Fallows of Chicago, who spoke on the subject, "American Manhood." The commencement exercises were followed by the annual banquet and by the President's reception this evening.

Degree for Andrew Carnegie.

Tiffin, O., June 22.—The Board of Regents of Heidelberg University this afternoon conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Andrew Carnegie, the iron and steel magnate at Pittsburg.

BOLT POSSIBLE IN KENTUCKY.

Hardin Men Object to Rulings in the Democratic State Convention—No Choice Yet.

Louisville, Ky., June 22.—[Special.]—Chairman Redwine of the Democratic State convention adjourned the convention tonight immediately after it had assembled, despite the protests of the Hardin followers, who clamored angrily for a call of counties on a resolution which had been offered at the morning session, the tenor of which was that the delegates who had been recognized by Chairman Johnson be allowed to vote on any and all questions until after the final adoption of the reports of the committee.

Among the followers of General Hardin there were threats of open rebellion. They say the stringent rulings of Chairman Redwine today have shown them plainly what odds they are fighting against and that a disposition to ride roughshod over the Hardinites was shown at every turn.

The leaders openly assert that if the same tactics are pursued that were evidenced today there will be a bolt, two conventions will be held and two tickets nominated, and the Democratic party in Kentucky will be split asunder.

Goebel came to the convention with less than 200 instructed votes and with 802 arrayed against him, and has by his combine with Stone so engineered things that he is now in control of the convention and probably can be nominated.

The Stone men today began to show uneasiness. It had been understood by them when the combine was entered into that Stone should have the nomination for Governor, but they are afraid this part of the contract may not be carried out, and that Goebel, having used Stone to gain control, will take the plum himself.

The anti-Goebel people today made efforts to array Blackburn against him. They avow that it is Goebel's plan to have himself nominated for Governor, control the machinery and the next Legislature, and secure his election to the United States Senate in place of Blackburn. Once in the Senate, they say, Goebel would oppose Bryan.

The morning session of the convention was adjourned by Chairman Redwine amid great confusion after a rather exciting hour. The nominations for committees were reported by districts, and Robert Harding of Boyle County offered the motion which caused the adjournment of the later session in the evening.

The Goebel-Stone leaders saw the drift of this resolution, which was intended to break the power of the combine, and a wrangle followed.

Chairman Redwine refused to recognize Harding on the grounds that he was not a delegate, and Harding, who held a proxy, attempted to appeal from the chair. Redwine ruled the motion out of order and finally took advantage of a motion and adjourned the convention to 7 o'clock.

The Committee on Resolutions, it is said, will report resolutions indorsing Bryan and the Chicago platform and declaring against trusts.

REFUSE TO SETTLE STRIKE.

Cleveland Street Car Men Fail to Ratify Compromise Agreed Upon by Their Committee.

Cleveland, O., June 22.—[Special.]—The street car strikers tonight refused to ratify an agreement made by their committee this afternoon with the big consolidated company. The men met at Germania Hall, and after a stormy session nearly unanimously declined to abide by the agreement.

This decision comes simultaneously with the announcement that the company will operate its cars with the non-union men at hand.

Director Barrett tonight says that it is not improbable that a call will be made on Governor Bushnell for the State militia.

After a conference this afternoon the company declined to reconsider the discharges of those who have been removed since April 1. It agreed to take back 80 per cent of the men and put the remaining 20 per cent on the substitute list. The strikers wanted the 20 per cent placed on the pay-roll, but the company declined.

Despite the peace negotiations there were several bad outbreaks today. Two non-union conductors were assaulted this afternoon in the down-town district.

H. B. Atwood, the conductor of a Central avenue car, was struck in the mouth by a man who boarded the car at the corner of Prospect and Middle streets. The man was lodged in the Central Station on the charge of assault and battery. He gave the name of Louis A. Bauer, aged 37 years, and living at 71 Grand avenue.

Tim McGuire of Milwaukee, the conductor of a Scovill avenue car, was struck in the face at 2:20 o'clock near the square. He was struck by a man who immediately after boarding the car struck him with something concealed in a handkerchief. The man succeeded in making his escape.

A Cedar street car was attacked by a mob of men and boys near the corner of East Madison avenue this afternoon. Every pane of glass in the car was broken. The crowd was dispersed by a woman, Sergeant Lyle and Patrolmen Kilbane and Simpson arriving too late to be of other service than guarding the car past the point of danger.

Seven women on the car with Motorman Rovinsky of Houston, Tex., and Conductor J. W. Reynolds of Chicago, were protected by people living near the scene of the attack. The male passengers stood by until the mob was dispersed and then proceeded on the damaged car up-town.

Allen's Footease cools the feet and makes new shoes easy. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores.

END THEIR SCHOOL DAYS.

STUDENTS ARE GRADUATED FROM LEWIS AND CITY INSTITUTIONS.

West Side College Holds Exercises in Fisk Hall in the Evening—City's Higher Classes Receive Diplomas and Many Special Awards in Auditorium, Central Music Hall, Churches, and Various Edifices—Winners of the Chief Prizes.

The third annual commencement exercises of Lewis Institute were held in Fisk Hall last night and eighty-six students from the three departments of the institute received their diplomas. The commencement address was dilivered by United States District Attorney Bethea. He told of the benefits of an education which combined courses "practical, classical, and scientific."

The members of the collegiate department who received their certificates of graduation were:

Lillie F. Abbott,	Paul M. Goodwin,
Helen J. Ahnefeldt,	Mary T. Granger,
Lucie C. Bradley,	Annie M. Meade,
Florence C. Cole,	Thoreas F. Merriman,
Alice B. De Lagneau,	Austin H. Peck,
Eleanor M. Doyle,	Walter S. Rogers,
Charles E. Dvorak,	

Fifty-nine students were graduated from the preparatory department and fourteen from the academic department of the institution.

At Hyde Park School.

One hundred and eighty-four students of the Hyde Park High School received their diplomas at the Auditorium last night. The commencement address was delivered by Edward D. Eaton, President of Beloit College. John C. Spray, President of the class, acted as chairman. The winners of the various prizes were:

Warner Oratorical Prize—James L. Mines, first prize; Alice Corbin, second prize.
Aldrich Civics Medal—Charles C. Rowe.
W. F. Lawson Medals—Charles W. Collins and Hortense Parker.
University of Chicago Scholarships—Mary Thompson, Charles W. Collins, Marie Lamb.
Diplomas for Champion Debaters—John C. Spray and Fran Paul.

Manual Training Graduates.

Seventy-five students of the English High and Manual Training School received diplomas from Principal Robinson. Instead of the usual exercises, an exhibition of the work done in the various departments was given in the basement of the temporary quarters, 126 South Jefferson street. Graduates attended the exhibition garbed in overalls and attended by their parents and friends. The exhibition consisted of cabinet work, machinery, and tools.

Exercises at Lake View.

The twenty-fifth commencement exercises of the Lake View High School were held in the evening at Unity Church, Dearborn avenue and Walton place. One hundred and twenty students were given diplomas by Principal James H. Morton. The W. D. Boyce prizes for excellence in scholarship were awarded the following students:

First prize, $100, Nels Lundstrom.
Second prize, $75, Charles E. Hillman.
Third prize, $50, Ivah Dickson.
Fourth prize, $25, Anna R. Hvitfeldt.

The science prize of $10 for excellence in chemistry was awarded to Franklin V. Postle. The Lawson medals were presented to Sara E. Pfinder and Frances M. Evans.

Twenty-two at Jefferson.

The fifteenth annual commencement exercises of the Jefferson High School were held in the evening at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 153 La Salle street. Thirty-two students were graduated. There were no special prizes awarded.

Prize Students at Maywood.

The last commencement exercises of Maywood High School were held last night, the school board having determined to abolish the high school because of lack of funds. There were three graduates—Miss Josephine E. Battlsfare, the salutatorian, Miss Ida Evans, and Leslie E. Birch, the valedictorian. Diplomas were presented by J. I. Stephens, President of the Board of Education.

Ninety-two at Northwest.

A class of ninety-two graduates graduated from the Northwest Division High School at the school hall, Potomac and North Claremont avenues, in the evening. The prizes and diplomas were presented by Franklin P. Fisk, the principal. Helen Pappenbrook was awarded the first Lawson medal and Miss Anna Booth the second. The Henry Hertz prizes were awarded as follows: Fourth year, A. Madeline Semmelmeyer; third, Frank Palmer; second, Nana Marx; first, Hannah Frank.

Ceremonies at Calumet.

The graduation exercises of the Calumet High School were held in the evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventy-fifth street and Harvard avenue. Twenty-three graduates received diplomas. The valedictory honor went to Mabel Bennett. The first Lawson medal was awarded to Frank Smithies and the second was won by Irene Duncan of the third-year class.

Graduated from Lake High.

The class of '99 of the Lake High School was graduated last night at the School Assembly Hall, Union avenue and Forty-seventh place. Diplomas were presented by Principal E. F. Stearns to thirty-eight graduates. Margaret Davidson was valedictorian. The first Lawson medal was awarded to Margaret Davidson and the second to Uanada Pfeiffer of the third-year class.

At West Division School.

The graduating exercises of the West Division High School took place in the evening at Central Music Hall. Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman of the Board of Education presented the 140 graduates with their diplomas. Miss Emily Jophes was the salutatorian. Professor Paul Shorey made the presentation of the Lawson medals to Harry Jackson and Hugo Sonnenschein. Dr. A. W. Harlan awarded the Harlan mathematical prize to Miss Stella Prince Albertson. Principal George M. Clayberg was chairman.

PRIZES FOR MANY GRADUATES.

List of Pupils Receiving Medals for Excellence in Scholarship in the City Schools.

The prizes awarded in other Chicago schools yesterday were as follows:

SKINNER SCHOOL—Brennan medal, Florence Ambers; Foster diplomas, Anna Morrow, Tenie Lewar, Josie Berry, Percival Rice, Ada Lobdell, Annie Emery, and Mabel Covery; Lawson medals, Tenie Dewar and Chalmers Ellis. Sixty graduates.

PARKMAN SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Mary K. Brennan, Robert E. Doherty, Anna M. H. Whitney, Anna H. Johnson, and Florence E. Callahan; Lawson medals, Robert E. Doherty and Helen Brown. Fifty-eight graduates.

COOPER SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Frank J. Tlapa and Alice E. Wilson; Lawson medals, Martha M. Donarska and Olive V. Hurt; special English prize, Mamie J. Zbvinska. Twenty-five graduates. The feature of the exercises was a performance of scenes from "Macbeth."

HAMMOND SCHOOL—Lawson medals, Elizabeth M. Duff and William F. Howell; Foster diplomas, Blanche Masanao, Elizabeth M. Duff, Maria Siama, Agnes Matson, Frank Rittman, and Charles Schumacher; Sabin essay prize, William F. Howell. Twenty-eight graduates.

EVERSON SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Mary E. Terrell and Helen L. Jones; Lawson medals, Minnie C. Peterson and Madeline E. Blue. Twenty-seven graduates.

FARRAGUT SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Rosa Rada, Anna Krupica, and Rosa T. Baroch; Lawson medals, Rosa T. Baroch and Frank Choutka. Seventeen graduates.

PHIL SHERIDAN SCHOOL—Lawson medals, Frank Cullen and Madeline Lewis; Foster diplomas, Trinnie Aylesworth and Wilbur C. Bacon. Twenty-three graduates.

HERMAN EASTER SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, George Monk and Mamie Sievers; Lawson medals, Bessie Janousek and Mamie V. Tierney. Seventeen graduates.

THOMAS BRENAN SCHOOL—Thomas Brenan medal, Lillian Klausner; Henry Stuckart medal, Charles Kavanaugh; class of '98 medal, Nora Dillon; Lawson medals, Alice Dougherty and Nellie Corkery; Foster diplomas, Jessie Farr and Albert Boucher.

WENTWORTH SCHOOL—Foster diploma, Jennie Harrison; Lawson medals, John Van Dellan and Cecilia Hall. Nineteen graduates. The exercises were held on the beach at Michigan City.

FORRESTVILLE SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, John Sawyer, Eva Ransom, Blanche Playford, Clara Sargant, Pearl Kiper, Grace Tinker, Charlott Core, Mabel Ross, and Sibyl Horning; Lawson medals, Sibyl Horning and Harry Cohn. Sixty-eight graduates.

BRYANT SCHOOL—Foster diploma, Robert Harlick; special prize, Joseph Klouda; Lawson medals, Fred Keller and Mary MacKenzie. Seven graduates.

MELVILLE W. FULLER SCHOOL—Foster diplomas; Laura Myers, Harriett Harrell, W. Odell Shepard, Florence Spears, and Jessie Weber; Lawson medals, Daisy McHale and Sadie Jacobson. Sixty-four graduates.

WICKER PARK SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Salina Peterson, Fannett Lieberman, Walter Benson, John Hanson, Elvira Burnash, and Theresa Nelson; Lawson medals, George Thompson and Sallie Young. Seventy-six graduates.

M'COSH SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Harold K. Copenhaver, Harold A. McDonald, Pearl Matthews, and Frank W. Putnam; Lawson medals, Jennie M. Henry and Lean A. Randall. Fifty graduates.

LOGAN SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Justine Langman, Arthur Anderson, Florence Howard, Clara Krause, and Pearl Robinson; Lawson medals, Estella M. Stewart and Adelaide C. Morian. Thirty-six graduates.

TILDEN SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Katherine L. Ogden, Marguerite N. Munn, and Minnie R. Snell; Lawson medals, Marguerite N. Munn and Barker Beeson. The exercises took the form of a reception.

GOETHE SCHOOL—Lawson medals, Edythe M. Platts and Charles Borg; Foster diplomas, Harriett Cohn and Annie Bagger. Thirty-four graduates.

THOMAS CHALMERS SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Minnie Smith, Sigrid Leander, Gladys Wood, Blanche Ricker, Della Raddle, Belle Simpson, Cora Harvey, and Frank Cook; Thomas Chalmers medal, Minnie Smith; Sabin prizes, Irvin Louis and Jane Burrows; Lawson medals, Marie Ferrin and Edna P. Elder.

BEALE SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Alma Jensen, Nellie E. Mills, Archie T. Aurich, Mabel F. Ostrom, and E. Felix Winstrom; Lawson medals, Nellie E. Mills and William L. Bergind. One hundred and thirty-one graduates.

RAY SCHOOL—Lawson medals, Minnie Durkin and Grace Scott; Foster diplomas, Svere Kallum, Katherine Slaught, Ruth Olmsted, Edith Smith, Ernestine Case, Marian Dunlap, Richard Brunjes, and Grace Green. Eighty-three graduates.

TAYLOR SCHOOL—Foster diplomas and Lawson medals, Freda P. Zobel and Adolph J. Jorgensen. Twenty-six graduates. An act from "The Merchant of Venice" was a feature of the exercises.

RIVERDALE SCHOOL—Foster diploma, Naomi Grant; Lawson medals, Martha Weiland and Minnie Newall; special prize, Lucy McMillen. Six graduates.

SHERMAN SCHOOL—Lawson medals, Florence Moran and Emily Cuneo; Foster diploma, Ella Geddes. Fifteen graduates.

GOODRICH SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Bettie Winestock, Annie L. Jost, Katie Berkman, and Rose Cohen; Lawson medals, Helen A. McGarr and Charles D. O'Neill. Fifty-four graduates.

NATHANIEL GREENE SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Myrtle A. Woodward, Harriett Macronde, and Carl C. Lorenson; Lawson medals, Harriett M. Maronde and Arthur W. Stokes. Thirty graduates.

AUBURN PARK SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Lulu M. Glick and Howard Baker; Lawson medals, Nellie M. Boulton and Maude E. Shallock. Thirty-five graduates.

JOHN M'LAREN SCHOOL—McLaren medal, Elizabeth F. Towne; Lawson medals, Adele L. Moyer and Arthur W. Jones; Foster diplomas, Louise Booth, May Hess, Grace Templeton, Clara Myrick, and Lizzie McCall. Seventy-one graduates.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL—Lawson medals, Lorretto M. Tcheinen and Randolph R. Rawle; Foster diplomas, Leo Hilgendorf, Lorretto M. Tcheinen, Teresa Cleary, and Sidney Hettinger. Thirty-five graduates. The quarrel scene from "Julius Cæsar" was presented.

GEORGE HOWLAND SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Myrtle M. Postle, Florence E. Cone, Frank W. Munson, M. Pauline Hilderbrandt, and Lillian M. Zimmerman; Lawson medals, Cara E. Sweeney and Arnold N. Lurie; special prize, Bella McFadden. Fifty-seven graduates.

ROSEHILL SCHOOL—Foster diploma, Hildur Swanson; Lawson medals, Caroline A. S. Hitchcock and Francis A. Bonner. Six graduates.

LAWNDALE SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Mary E. Stratton, Ethel Rumrill, and Nellie Carroll. Special prize, Charles Glover. Thirty-three graduates.

PERKINS BASS SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Gayna Talbott, Elsie Spencer, and Hulda Aschenholm; Lawson medals, Hedwig Gunty and Edwin Anderson. Thirty-six graduates.

THROOP SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Frank Novy, Mary Chinan, and Julia Bregcha; Lawson medals, Anna Sevcik and Joseph Costello. Thirty-three graduates.

VICTOR F. LAWSON SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Elsie Rose and Allee Keane; Lawson medals, Elizabeth H. A. Healey and Nellie R. Hanley. Twenty-seven graduates.

GIBONS WILLIAM CURTIS SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Walter Omar and Mamie Fiddleke; Lawson medals, George De Kruif and Dora Couch; citizens' prize, Conrad Sheckaus. Thirty-five graduates.

WEST PULLMAN SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Francis Carver and Charles M. Hanson; Lawson medals, Helen Orr and Ada Verduin. Thirty graduates.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL—Lawson medals, Carl M. Nelson and Adeline C. Elzener; Foster diploma, Agnes Olsen; special prize, Jennie Anderson. Thirty graduates.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Birtie Markham and Isabella McIntyre; Lawson medals, Gertrude Bowe and Isabella McIntyre. Thirty-nine graduates.

GRESHAM SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Fleta Wheeler and Olive M. Wilson; Lawson medals, John McBeath and Madeline A. Kelly. Thirty graduates.

BURR SCHOOL—Lawson medals, John Brophy and Inger Thompson; Foster diplomas, Inger Thompson, Emil Schinke, Bernardine Mandelsohn, Clara Skibbs, and Bessie Aron. Sixty-three graduates.

KERSHAW SCHOOL—Lawson medals, Harry Strube and Louise Teufer; Foster diplomas, Annie Crouch, Ethel Meagher, Minnie Schrader, and Grace Nelson. Forty-three graduates.

JOHN CRERAR SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Josephine Metz, Nennie Cook, Hazel Holmes, and Otto Levy; Lawson medals, Otto Levy and Harry Aller. Thirty-two graduates.

MCCLELLAN SCHOOL—Lawson medals, Francis D. Knox and Joseph Rowley; Foster diplomas, William Hoover, John Ehm, Charles E. Shejnoah, Mary C. Gehrke, and Joseph Neazer. Forty-nine graduates.

CHASE SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, John Roser, Mary C. Petersen, and Marie Connor; Lawson medals, John Roser and Arthur W. Freese. Forty-two graduates.

LOWELL SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Samuel Clausen, Elizabeth Morris, Ellen Kamen, Rosa Stidtmann, Mary Scherbarth, and Louise Hansen; Lawson medals, Winifred I. Stevens and Philip C. Eckblom. Seventy-five graduates.

BISMARCK SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Elmira Rassmussen and Minnie Reinhart; Lawson medals, Kittie L. Norris and Louis Munson. Twenty-seven graduates.

DOOLITTLE SCHOOL — Thomas Brenan, medal, George Ogle; Adler medal, Katherine Crane; Lawson medals, Emily Moore and Helen Grubb; Foster diplomas, Katherine Crane, Emily Moore, Herbert Storms, Janet Lusk, and Helen Todd. Sixty-six graduates.

RICHARD YATES SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Alma Trausott, Margaret Jarette, Walter Hawse, Emma Hansman, Carrie Hansen, and John Wredlin; special prizes, Edna Dowd, Amy Prindt, Jessie Nicholson, George Bunting, and Otto Lindquist; history prizes, Ethel Pauls, Ida Mentzel, Grover Kautz, Agnes Rhode, May Marx, Olga Hedenberg, Lottie Blumhagen, Florence Paulus, Elda Larson, and Clyde Crud; Lawson medals, Fred Hopp and Arnold J. Hupp. Sixty-five graduates.

JOHN ERICSSON SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Ada Dexter, Ora Dresbach, Helen Miller, and Lottie Beckman; Lawson medals, Bert P. Cunningham and Mary J. Sullivan; special prize, William Perkins. Forty-five graduates.

MCALLISTER SCHOOL — Foster diplomas, Mary Connor, Annie Stytor, and Josephine Johnson; Lawson medals, Clara R. Herdeg and James N. McGregor. Thirty graduates. A scene from "Julius Cæsar" was presented.

BROWN SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Genevieve Brickwood, Vera Fitzsimmons, Ruth Spalding, Bessie A. Bonner, Jessie Cherry, Esther Krouger, Katheryne Johnson, Alice Chandler, Archibald Wengler, and Gertrude Goldman; Lawson medals, Milton Cubbin and Margery Connor. One hundred and fourteen graduates.

FALLON SCHOOL—Lawson medals, H. S. Tomlinson, Sylvia H. Hayes, and Marie V. Bowles; Foster diplomas, Catherine F. McGeoghegan and Katie J. Connors. Twenty-five graduates.

CHICAGO LAWN SCHOOL—Foster diplomas, Florence M. Collins, Nellie M. Kauffman, and Edith W. Packer; Lawson medals, Antonia Johnson and Emma Lee. Thirty-one graduates.

BRIGHTON SCHOOL—Lawson medals, John Clark and Catherine Irene Grady; Foster diplomas and special prizes, Katherine Klein, Aimee E. Denter, and Walter T. Perkins. Thirty-seven graduates.

NEW CLEW TO MEIER MURDER.

Inspector Hunt Says an Important Arrest in the Case Will Be Made Soon.

The police are still promising important developments about to be realized in the Meier murder case.

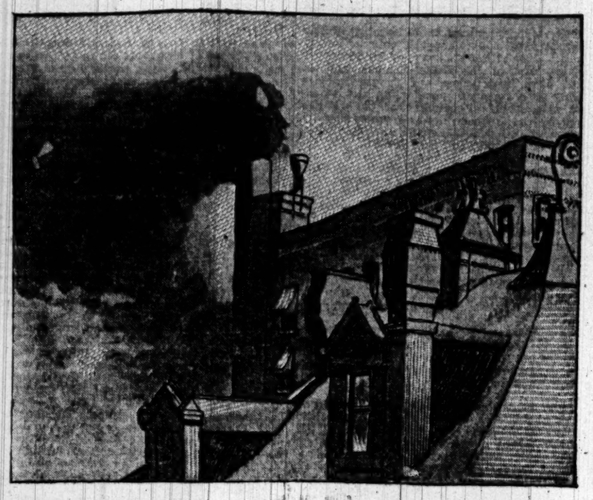
"Some one is going to earn that $1,000 reward soon," said Inspector Hunt last night. "I am after a certain person. If I get him it will be but a matter of a short time before the mystery is cleared.

"I think we are on his track. He may not be one of the murderers, but he knows a good deal about the case. That is all I'll say at present."

Burlington-Delavan Special Train.

Each Saturday at 1:55 p. m. the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway has a fast special train to Burlington, Elkhorn, and Delavan, reaching Burlington at 3:53 p. m. and Delavan at 4:25 p. m. Special trains returning Sunday night and early Monday a. m. Other trains leave Chicago at 9 a. m., 11:30 a. m., and 3 p. m. Low rate excursion tickets each week end. Ticket office, 95 Adams street.

VIOLATING THE CITY SMOKE ORDINANCE.



Chimney on the Plaza Hotel, North Avenue and North Clark Street—Sketched at 4:25 P. M. on Tuesday from North Avenue, Between Dearborn Avenue and Clark Street.

TALKS OF JOSEPH MEDILL

TRIBUTE BY JANE ADDAMS AT HIGH SCHOOL BEARING HIS NAME.

In Her Address at the Commencement Exercises She Draws Lessons for Her Young Hearers from His Life, Emphasizing His Absorption and Broadness—Mrs. Ella F. Young's Valedictory Pronounced Where She Began as a Grade Teacher.

Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Ella F. Young were the speakers at the graduating exercises of the Joseph Medill High School last night. Miss Addams spoke on "Two Lessons from the Life of Joseph Medill." It was especially fitting, she said, that at the first graduating exercises since his death, held in the school given his name, there should be a review of some of the strong characteristics of his personality.

Mrs. Young conferred the patriotic medals. It was the valedictory of her school life. Thirty-nine years ago, in the same district, almost on the same spot, she began her work with the public schools of Chicago. She entered the old Foster School, then at Twelfth and Halsted streets, as a grade teacher. Last night she completed her school life in the Joseph Medill School, Fourteenth place and Throop street.

Miss Addams' Address.

"It is especially fitting," said Miss Addams in her address, "that at the first graduating exercises in this school following the death of Mr. Medill we should review a few of the characteristics of his personality. The way we learn is by what we observe in the personality of others. It was because he had a large and penetrating personality that we can learn from the life of Mr. Medill.

"We have time to mention only one or two of Mr. Medill's characteristics. He had a tremendous absorption in the things he did. He was tremendously absorbed in his newspaper, in all things. To regard our work as drudgery, to get all pleasure out of evenings and Sundays, is a poor sort of a way to live. If we get the historical connection of our work to the things about us we get a life interest in it.

"Mr. Medill was once asked to sell his paper. 'Sell my paper,' he said. 'It would seem to be selling a child.' If we put that interest and industry in our work it never can be drudgery. Suppose we are working in a sweatshop, which may be taken to represent drudgery in one of its worst forms. Suppose we understand the history of the manufacture of the cloth on which we are sewing, suppose we have a full understanding of the history, moral and political, attending the development of the making of cloth, work in a sweatshop may become even exciting.

Source of His Greatness.

"That is the sort of thing for which Mr. Medill stood. Every piece of news had its special significance for him. His mind covered the whole world, and his greatness was that it was not one thing but all things that were of interest to him.

"I would make a plea here that it is not only the liberal arts that are offering a field of interest to their workers. I am glad that the public schools are making industries interesting. Nothing that is human can be tedious.

"It is because Mr. Medill stood for that that his life is a lesson to us. He cared for everything in Chicago. He was Mayor because he cared that the city in its youth should grow strong rightly. He was a friend of Lincoln because he recognized his strong individuality and personality.

"In concluding I wish to reiterate these two lessons from the life of Mr. Medill—his absorption and his broadness. He was absorbed because he cared, and he cared because he kept his mind over the whole world."

Mrs. Young's Valedictory.

Mrs. Young closed her connection with the schools of Chicago with a plea for the high schools. Her valedictory was an argument against those who maintain that the purpose of public education ends with the grammar grades.

"I close my connection with the schools this evening," she said to the graduates, "in the district in which I began. My valedictory is given near the spot where I began to teach, when the boys were pasturing cattle where this school now stands.

"Nothing in the whole school course gives me such pleasure as the sight of high school graduates. I fully believe that this city is able to support such high schools. Don't ever be deceived when you get out into the world and have made money; don't ever be deceived by those who speak against the high schools. There are people who will say that the aim of the public school is for the children in the lower grades. That is true, but remember that every one of those children has the right to the high school education."

Mrs. Young presented the medals awarded in the patriotic essay competition to Miss Joan Byrne, whose subject was "The Patriotism of the Press," and to Miss Violet Martens, whose subject was "The Daughters of the American Revolution."

Program of Exercises.

The graduating exercises of the school were in charge of Principal Stewart B. Sabin, who presented the diplomas. The program was:

Salutatory	Miss Julia Lenoch
Music, "The Heavens Are Telling"	Class chorus
Address	Miss Jane Addams
Class oration, Trusts	John Byrne
Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 14	Listz
Presentation of patriotism medals	Miss Frances Pelchert, '99.
	Mrs. Ella F. Young
Medill oration, "Disarmament"	William Silverberg
Music, "Happy and Light"	Balfe
	Class chorus.
Essay, with valedictory address	Miss Mary Roth
Presentation of diplomas	Stewart B. Sabin
Acceptance for the class	William McCartney
"America"	Class and audience

Members of the Class.

The members of the graduating class were:

Katherine Barry,	Julia Lenoch,
Mary A. Bayard,	Harry J. Lurie,
Edwin S. Bernstein,	William A. Lurie,
Joan Byrne,	M. Louise McAllister,
John Byrne,	William S. McCartney,
Viola G. Canty,	Nellie P. McNally,
Rose Lydia Cloheesy,	Margaret Morrissey,
Esther H. Collins,	Kathryn O'Brien,
May Driscoll,	Katherine O'Connor,
Virginia Dumas,	Lester G. Peary,
Miles Fried,	Frances Peickert,
Mazie Regina Fugate,	M. Verda Roberts,
Carrie F. Gackle,	Anna Robin,
Paula Gloy,	Frank S. Rosseter,
Elwood G. Godman,	Mary Roth,
Rebecca Goldwach,	Mayse M. Ryan,
Helen Gray,	Olga Schoening,
Alice Green,	Mildred M. Short,
Mabel Hall,	William Silverberg,
Gaston B. Hallett,	Laura Edna Tobias,
Fay Jacobs,	Mary E. Wade,
Helen M. Keating,	Margaret Walsh,
Harry I. Kron,	William C. Watzerstradt,
Katie A. Kuehn,	Katie Weinberger,
Annie Kulow,	Mollie Weinberger,
Harry H. Lampert,	Irene J. Whealen,
Ella Lavezzi,	Margaret L. Williamson.
Fannie Lefler,	Harriet B. Zimmerman.

FEAR A SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Indiana Health Board Trying to Check the Spread of Disease—Chicago Physician at Valparaiso.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—The State Health board announces that the state of Indiana will be face to face next winter with one of the worst epidemics of smallpox in years.

From one end of the State to the other the disease has been diagnosed as chicken pox by county physicians, and the efforts of the State board to enforce sanitary measures have met with opposition. At Valparaiso and, later, at Shipshewana, where sickness was carried from the Valparaiso College, the local doctors repeatedly declared it was chicken pox, but the State board is so used to this deception that it has passed a rule compelling the same precautions as if the cases were admitted to be smallpox.

Dr. A. W. Brayton, an expert, is now at Valparaiso with discretionary power to quarantine the entire college if necessary.

Health Commissioner Reynolds of Chicago telegraphs that he sent Dr. Spaulding to Valparaiso today.

[Dr. Heman Spalding of the Chicago Health department, in response to a telegraphic request from the health authorities of Indiana, yesterday investigated the reported cases of chicken pox at Valparaiso. During an examination in company with Dr. Andr

HEAR MASTERS IN MUSIC.

EXCELLENT COMPOSITIONS ARE PRODUCED AT CINCINNATI.

Concerts in Music Hall and Odeon Hold Large Audiences in Spite of Warm Weather—Short Lecture by William Armstrong of Chicago Precedes Van der Stucken's "William Ratcliffe"—Piano Concerts of Henry Holden Huss.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Cincinnati, O., June 22.—[Special.]—Bright sunshine and a steady breeze continue to favor the M. T. N. A. and its protégé, the American composer, and although the thermometer mounted higher this afternoon than at any time yesterday the heat was not oppressive and the audiences at the Odeon were larger than before, and by vigorous waving of fans managed to keep comfortable.

The evening was pleasant and some 1,500 auditors assembled in Music Hall for the symphony concert. Mr. Van der Stucken and his men were again the chief executive forces employed and again won deserved commendation for highly meritorious work.

The concert was preceded by a short address by William Armstrong of Chicago.

In his symphonic prologue to "William Ratcliff" Mr. Van der Stucken has used not only the entire apparatus of the modern orchestra but has augmented it with piano, bells, and tomtoms.

The result is an impressive utterance of what seem fragmentary musical ideas. The ideas are good, but of development and logical treatment of them one could discover nothing tonight.

The piano concerto of Henry Holden Huss, the solo part of which was played by the composer, attracts by the clarity and directness with which the piano and the orchestra are handled, and, although a work of length, is one that deserves a place among the best of its kind recent years have given us.

The "Funeral March," by Michael Brand, would seem more appropriately styled a lament or elegy, for there is little in it for the real march character. It is, however, a composition of worth, richly but judiciously scored and containing melody for the strings of surpassing nobility.

Round Table Discussions.

The morning was devoted to round table discussions for teachers of piano, organ, voice, and music in the public schools, and the concerts of the day began with an organ recital at 1:30 in Music Hall, given by Mrs. Lillian Arkell Rixford of Cincinnati.

The one unfamiliar number upon the program was an etude in B flat by G. E. Whiting, which is still in manuscript, but which proved a well constructed and effective composition.

The regular rush out of Music Hall and into the Odeon followed, and for over two hours some 500 people fanned themselves and listened to "some more music."

As in the concert on Wednesday afternoon, when Mr. Kroeger's piano quintet repaid one for waiting, so the last selection today's program offered proved of more than average interest. Of this composition, a trio for piano, violin, and 'cello by Hugo Kaun, it may be said as it is of Beethoven's "Geister" trio, to which it is akin in mood and coloring, "es spukt," for over the entire work, as over its famed predecessor, there broods a spirit of ghostliness and mysterious unrest.

Hugo Kaun's Well Written Trio.

Mr. Kaun's trio gives not only abundant evidence of his technical skill in composition, being written unusually well for the three instruments, but demonstrates anew the fact that he is a man possessed of musical ideas, and, what is still more to the purpose, one who knows what to do with them and how to develop them. The work was accorded a smooth, yet spirited reading by Hans von Schiller, Franz Esserc remerius, and Carl Brueckner of Chicago.

A sonata in C minor for piano by Carl Adolph Preyer contains an intermezzo that is graceful and attractive, a good brisk finale, and, as a whole, wins admiration for its composer, not only because of the talent and skill it evidences, but also for the brevity and straightforwardness that characterize each of its movements.

A violin and piano sonata by Bruno Oscar Klein proved of rather light weight, its best movements being a pleasing larghetto and a Wieniawskian allegro molto.

Of five piano selections by Hans von Schiller a bourrée and musette by Henry Schoenfeld was especially good.

SISTERS BUY ACADEMY SITE.

School of the Visitation in Evanston Will Occupy a Building to Cost $125,000.

The Sisters of the Visitation, a Catholic order, who conduct an academy in Davis street, Evanston, have bought a new site, paying $35,000, and will erect on it a building costing $125,000. The academy was established two years ago, in rented quarters, as a higher school for girls. There are now forty-five students, and the quarters are too small for even this number. The new site is one of the finest pieces of property in Evanston, and is situated in Ridge avenue, near Leonard place. It occupies all of a square block except a lot of five acres, which is owned by Francis Flood, and which the academy is anxious to purchase. The land was bought from the Thomas Freeman estate, one of the three oldest in Evanston. On the corner stood in former years the old Burroughs Tavern, the first stopping place between Evanston and Chicago on the Ridge road, and almost on this spot will be erected the new academy.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

Costume of tan cloth; stitched band on skirt and jacket; plain black moire vest, with jet buttons.

Wedding of J. C. Ferris.

Monmouth, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The wedding of Miss Adelaide E. Glenn, daughter of Judge and Mrs. John J. Glenn of this city, and Mr. Junius Colton Ferris of Carthage, Ill. took place this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. A. H. Dean officiating. Guests were present from Galesburg, Carthage, Aledo, Oquawka, Burlington, and other places. Among the ushers were Victor M. Harding and J. M. Glenn of Chicago. Mr. Ferris is President of the Hancock County National Bank.

Boro-Formalin (Elmer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth and tooth wash. Gale & Blockl, 44 Monroe street and 24 Washington street, agents.

GROENKOPING'S TOWN BOARD DELIBERATES.

Chairman—"And now, gentlemen, how shall we use the proceeds of the dog tax?"
Merchant Janson—"I propose that they be divided among the citizens most interested—the owners of dogs."—Söndags-Nisse.

JUDGE TUTHILL TELLS PLANS.

Juvenile Court Needs Four Detention Rooms and a Man and a Woman as Custodians.

The needs of the new juvenile court to be established July 1 were briefly stated yesterday by Judge Tuthill, who has been selected to preside over the court, to a large meeting of members of organizations and institutions interested in it. The court will need four detention rooms, and a man and a woman to have the children in charge, the Judge said. The place of holding the court he announced would be his own courtrooms in the County Building. To devise means of maintenance for the detention rooms the Judiciary committee of the County board will meet with the city authorities.

Judge Carter of the County Court suggested at the meeting that for the present the county continue its care of the dependent children, using the Detention Hospital as a place of confinement pending trial and commitment, and also as a place of trial.

Judge Tuthill objected to this on the ground that the Detention Hospital approached too nearly to a jail or a police station, in which it is illegal under the new law to confine children under 12.

"I shall hold the court here," said Judge Tuthill finally. "Here the court will always be in session, and not just once a week, as would be the case at the hospital. If there should be another case on trial when one of these children is brought in I will adjourn the other trial and dispose of the child's case at once. That is what the court is for, and it will not matter how many dollars may be involved in the other trial. The child's trial shall always have precedence. The future of a child is worth more than a good many dollars."

It is asserted by men and women who have dealt with the boys and girls termed "delinquent" by the new law that Judge Tuthill's estimate of one man and a woman to have charge of the children is by far too small.

"We had two girls at the Detention Hospital this morning," said Mrs. A. P. Stevens, "and it took four men to each of them to get them up one flight of stairs, and once upstairs they broke every glass in the room."

It was expected that an appointee by the Mayor would attend the meeting to confer with the Judiciary committee of the County board, but through some error no notice had been received by the Mayor. In order to bring the city and county officials into harmony a meeting will probably be called in the Mayor's office today. The State Board of Charities, which has supervision over all children under the act, will meet today to consider the question.

Iowa Sunday School Election.

Oskaloosa, Ia., June 22.—The Iowa State Sunday School association closed its thirty-fourth annual convention here and elected the following officers: President, the Rev. O. S. Thompson, Cherokee; Honorary Vice President, S. W. Cole, Cedar Rapids; First Vice President, the Rev. George B. Shoemaker, Iowa Falls; Second Vice President, M. Hedge, Oskaloosa; Third Vice President, the Rev. I. N. McCash, Des Moines; Secretary, J. F. Kent, Battle Creek; Treasurer, G. W. Dickey, Cedar Falls; and Railroad Secretary, E. L. Phelps, Mediapolis.

CASTORIA
Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, in use for more than thirty years, and THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

WOMAN ARGUES HER OWN CASE.

Mrs. Merrie B. Abbott Defends Her Election Before the Supreme Court of Michigan.

Lansing, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Mrs. Merrie B. Abbott, Ogemaw County's Prosecuting Attorney, appeared in the Supreme Court this morning to contest the case brought by Attorney General Oren to test her eligibility to the office to which she was elected last November.

Although she was flanked on either side by former Chief Justice Allan B. Morse and former Congressman George W. Weadock, her counsel, she had the first say, and occupied so much time in saying it that the two lawyers named were obliged to divide about six minutes between them.

Mrs. Abbott made the principal and almost the only argument in her own behalf.

On one or two previous occasions women have argued cases in the court, but this is the first time one had ever appeared in her own behalf, and never before had the question of the right of a woman to hold an elective office in Michigan been raised.

Mrs. Abbott spoke for nearly three-quarters of an hour, making a carefully prepared argument and reciting that she was a native-born citizen of Michigan of legal age; that she had been duly admitted to practice law in all the courts of the State; and that she had been elected Prosecuting Attorney and had filed the required oath of office.

The only question presented, therefore, was whether a woman, under these circumstances, is to be ousted from office on account of her sex.

Mrs. Abbott concluded by saying:

"We have reached that broader plane of civilization where the common law fetters which once bound women are found broken asunder and scattered along the wake of our natural progress.

"Every year women are being graduated from the law departments of the University of Michigan and from the Detroit School of Law, and every year these women are, by express statute, being admitted to the practice of law in all the courts of this State, and now for this court, in the presence of such a statute, to inhibit, restrict, and abridge these women from the full enjoyment of their profession and from the practice of every branch of the law, would be a mockery and would mean the arbitrary exclusion from the enjoyment of personal rights in violation of the law of this State."

J. W. FRANCIS IS INSTALLED.

South Presbyterian Church of Evanston Makes Him Pastor—A Graduate of McCormick Seminary.

The installation of the Rev. J. W. Francis as pastor of the South Presbyterian Church of Evanston took place last evening. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John Boyd of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston. The Rev. Mr. Francis was born near Wheeling, W. Va., and was graduated from the University of West Virginia in 1892 and from McCormick Theological Seminary in 1895. He was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Richland Center, Wis., till he accepted the call from Evanston.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Only a Girl.

"SHE'S only a girl, Gerald; come, brace up; surely you are not losing your heart to her," and, so saying, the speaker, Charles Gordon, urged his men homeward.

Strangely contrasted were these two friends; one dark and handsome, the other manly and fair.

The latter, Charles Gordon, the only son of a wealthy banker, was spending the summer at Hotel Rose in M——, and, at his earnest request, Gerald Austin, an orphan and heir to a large fortune, had come to help him pass away the time.

At the opening of our story they were walking together along the garden path that led to the hotel where they were staying. Charlie all aglow with excitement, Gerald deep in thought. That evening there was to be a grand ball given in honor of a certain Miss Howard, the daughter of a multi-millionaire, to which they had both been invited, and Charlie, in his eagerness to see the new débutante, had sought to arouse his friend from the reverie into which he had fallen.

"I'm afraid I've already done it," was Gerald's only reply to his friend's entreaty to "brace up," and, relapsing into his quiet mood, together they entered the hotel.

That evening they both received an introduction to Miss Howard. She was rather tall, with light curly hair, laughing blue eyes, and a charm of manner that was evident to all.

Charlie at once directed his gaze to his friend, for well he knew what a dangerous rival he had in Gerald Austin. He found that face as handsome and impassive as ever, but there was a far away look in those dark eyes that plainly stated his thoughts.

Where is Gerald? Why is he so inattentive tonight? Ah! Eva Howard, with all her charms, with all her millions, could not shut out from him the face that haunted him day and night. Twice, and twice only, had he gazed on that countenance, but it had left its imprint on his heart. Twice, and twice only; once at a picnic given by the proprietor of the hotel, and once, ah! how his thoughts ran back to the previous evening when, on returning from the postoffice, he had picked up a dainty white handkerchief, and on looking around for the owner he saw walking before him, at a slow pace, a slight but graceful figure. He quickened his steps, and on coming up to the object of his attention quietly said: "Pardon me, but did you not drop this? I picked it up down the road."

She turned quickly and Gerald fell back, startled by the rare beauty pictured in the face that confronted him. She took the kerchief, thanked him in a low, sweet voice, and started onward, when Gerald, stirred by a sudden impulse, begged to be allowed to see her home.

For a moment only she gazed at him, and then, as if fully convinced that she could trust him, accepted his proffered arm, and together they continued the journey homeward.

From her own lips he learned that she was Margaret Knowlton and was spending the summer with her aunt in the little white cottage at the bend of the road, which Gerald in his rapture did not see lying before them.

Eyes of the deepest azure gazed into his as she thanked him for his kindness, while Gerald, enchanted, drank in the exquisite loveliness of her countenance.

On leaving her at the gate he expressed a desire to meet her again, and, bidding her "good night," went away, leaving his heart behind him.

Next morning while walking he confided his secret to Charles, who, unknown to Gerald, had already met Miss Knowlton, and, instead of receiving the consolation he sought, Charlie had put him off, saying: "She's only a girl, Gerald, just passed 16," and urged his friend to forget her.

The ball had no charm for Gerald, and Miss Howard, after vainly endeavoring to draw his attention, had contented herself with Mr. Gordon, who was already a victim of Cupid.

Charles was greatly irritated at his friend's behavior, though at the same time he was secretly glad that at least he would not have him for a rival, knowing that if Gerald chose to display his charms he (Charlie) would have to take the background.

Those magnificent eyes were enough to enlighten any heart, and many were the maidens that longed for a smile from that beautifully curved mouth; but for them Gerald cared naught. "Only a girl," as his friend had told him, but Margaret Knowlton, be she girl or woman, had captured Gerald Austin's heart.

Four months have now passed and Gerald has met Miss Knowlton again and again. It is a calm August evening, and he has determined to learn his fate.

Together they stroll in the twilight. The moon peeping from behind the hill sheds its soft, mellow light upon them, while the roguish stars twinkle with merriment as they eagerly listen to catch those few brief words that mean so much. Softly are they wafted on the still night air, as Gerald almost unconsciously whispers: "Margaret, I love you."

Sacred is the silence that follows. The beautiful head is raised, and as Margaret, in all her girlish simplicity, repeats his words, their lips meet in one long, loving kiss.

* * * * * * *

Six years have passed and we find ourselves in the New York mansion of Mr. and Mrs. Austin.

Suddenly the doorbell rings, and without waiting to be announced Charles Gordon rushes in, followed by Eva Howard, now Mrs. Gordon.

Bumping into Gerald in the hall, he hardly waits to greet him, but bursts forth: "Well, old fellow, what's all this I hear? All New York congratulating you and I knew nothing about it. Eva and I took the first train down as soon as we heard it."

Mrs. Gordon's face wore a puzzled smile, as, in answer to her husband's questions, Gerald Austin calmly answers: "It's only a girl, Charles; only a (baby) girl."—Boston Post.

SCHOOL PLAN OF MAYOR.

POSITION ON BOARD OF EDUCATION MATTERS IS ANNOUNCED.

Graham H. Harris for President, Dr. Andrews for Superintendent, Some Woman to Take the Place Resigned by Mrs. Ella F. Young—Would Have Law Enacted Taking from City's Executive the Power of Appointing Trustees.

Mayor Harrison declared himself explicitly yesterday as to his position on Board of Education matters.

"I might as well give out my platform," said the Mayor, "and it is as follows:

"Graham H. Harris for President of the board.

"Dr. Andrews for Superintendent of Schools.

"Some woman to succeed Mrs. Young as an assistant superintendent.

"The passage of an act by the Legislature taking away from the Mayor the right to appoint members of the School board.

"Further than this, I do not want and shall absolutely refuse to have anything to do with Board of Education matters."

Concerning the report that several changes among the assistant superintendents were contemplated, the Mayor said:

"There is nothing in that. When Dr. Andrews was over to see me yesterday I asked him if he expected to recommend any changes among the assistant superintendents, and he said he did not; that his intention and desire was to leave them as they are now, except that some one would have to be appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Young. I replied that I was glad such was the case, and then suggested that Mrs. Young's successor ought to be a woman. He agreed with me in this, and that is all there is to the matter."

Woman to Succeed Mrs. Young.

Superintendent Andrews said he would recommend a woman to the Board of Education for successor to Mrs. Ella F. Young as Superintendent of the Eighth School District. The candidates for the place, in the order of what is judged to be the probability of their appointment, are:

Miss Elizabeth Farson, principal of the Brown School.
Miss Florence Holbrook, principal of the Forrestville School.
Miss Mary E. Vaughan, principal of the Victor F. Lawson School.
Miss Kate Starr Kellogg, principal of the Lewis School.
Miss Elizabeth K. Burdick, Prescott School.

Trustee Gross has recommended the purchase or condemnation of 175 feet of ground adjoining on the east the Carter H. Harrison School, 133 Twenty-third place, to be used as the site of an eighteen-room addition to the school. He urges that the building of an addition instead of a new school in the district will mean a saving in salaries of $3,000 yearly. Superintendent Andrews is understood to favor the recommendation. If concurred in it will make the Carter H. Harrison School the largest in the city.

Employes May Sue for Wages.

The engineers, janitors, and janitresses who are barred from receiving their May and June salaries because the Civil Service commission refuses to certify to the pay rolls are in a quandary what action to take. The engineers held a meeting on Wednesday night and listened to the counsel of ex-Judge Lorin C. Collins. The janitors and janitresses have not yet held a meeting. There are seventy-seven of this class of employés of the Board of Education affected by the stand taken by the Civil Service commission. They will secure legal counsel to determine whether action will lie against the City of Chicago or against the individual members of the Board of Education.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Thompson-Boyce and Bellinger-Buntain Weddings—Saddle and Cycle Clubhouse Opening.

Miss Mabel Hannah Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Thompson, 6522 Lafayette avenue, was married to Mr. James Boyce at 8 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. W. H. Robinson of the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Boyce left on a wedding journey to the East, and on their return will reside in Morgan Park.

Miss Alice G. Bellinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bellinger of Momence, Ill., and Mr. C. M. Clay Buntain were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Buntain left on the evening train for an extended trip East.

The Glenview Golf club gave a dance last evening preceded by numerous dinners, 150 guests being present. In future Thursday will be the club's day for entertainments. Among those who will give dinners during the season are:

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Gilbert,
Mr. and Mrs. Angus S. Hibbard,
Mr. and Mrs. Day Mc-Hirney,
Mr. and Mrs. David A. Noyes,
Mr. T. S. Creighton,
Mr. W. H. Bartlett.

The women of the Fifth (Kenwood) Presbyterian Church gave a lawn fête last evening for the benefit of the church organ fund at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Faulkner, Oakwood boulevard and Ellis avenue.

The wedding of Miss Marie San Louie and Mr. Elmer Egbert Davis of Glenwood, Wis., will take place on Saturday, July 1, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Miss Alice M. Bond, 404 Lee street, Evanston.

The new clubhouse of the Saddle and Cycle club will be opened formally on Wednesday, June 28. There will be music and a table d'hôte dinner for a limited number will be served.

Mrs. E. H. Noyes, 5117 Jefferson avenue, will leave tomorrow for Oconomowoc, where she will spend the summer.

Miss May A. Cass, 2715 Michigan avenue, left on Wednesday for Europe with her uncle, Mr. Joseph K. Cass. Miss Agnes Cass of Tyrone, Pa., accompanies the party.

STUDENT CONFERENCE WORK.

Interesting Proceedings at Lake Geneva Meeting—Illinois Leads Enrollment List.

Williams Bay, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—At the tenth annual session of the Lake Geneva student conference, which is being held on the grounds of the Western Secretarial Institute and Training School, Dr. Charles J. Little of Evanston, Ill., spoke on "Rationalism," Dr. E. M. Stires of Chicago on "The Holy Trinity," Dr. M. D. Babcock of Baltimore on the "Overcoming Life," Harry Monroe of Pacific Garden Mission on "Mission Work."

Dr. J. H. Boyd of Evanston and Robert P. Wilder of India will speak on Saturday and Sunday.

In the Bible study S. M. Sayford of Boston is teaching personal work and Dr. W. W. White of New York Old Testament characters.

There are 365 students enrolled, of which Illinois leads with 95, Iowa has 51, Indiana 48, Ohio 39, Michigan 33, and Wisconsin 26. One hundred and seventeen are Methodists, 57 are Presbyterians, 52 Congregationalists, and 43 Baptists.

The field day exercises were held today. In the contest by States Illinois ranks first, with Iowa a close second. McEwan of Chicago University captured first place in tennis singles. Two Indiana men, Smith of Purdue and Watts of Butler, are first in doubles.

Tourists

To Colorado, Utah, California, and North Pacific coast points should take advantage of the extremely low excursion rates to be placed in effect by the Great Rock Island Route June 25 to July 11. Liberal return limit. For full information call at or write city ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Pressmen's Union Elects Officers.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 22.—The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union elected the following officers this afternoon: President, J. H. Bowman, Chicago; First Vice President, Henry Pfeil, Pittsburg; Second Vice President, D. J. McDonald, Boston; Third Vice President, John A. Burns, Syracuse; Secretary and Treasurer, William Webb, New York; delegates to American Federation of Labor, J. H. Corcoran, Indianapolis; J. E. Hoffbauer, St. Paul.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

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In His "Industrial Cuba" He Sets Forth the Results of His Official Investigations — Thinks the Only Hope for Cuba Lies in Annexation — Official Nature of His Mission May Have Handicapped Him in Getting Accurate Data.

ROBERT P. PORTER was President McKinley's special commissioner to Cuba to investigate and report its industrial, financial, and commercial condition. Nearly seven months were spent in this work, during which time the island was visited three times and over 500 witnesses were examined. Mr. Porter has now put his observations into a volume entitled "Industrial Cuba," published by the Putnams.

It is well to note at the beginning the author's point of view. He did not go to Cuba as a private citizen to make a quiet examination. He went as the representative of the United States government. He had definite instructions and was informed beforehand of the government's policy touching Cuban affairs. His investigations naturally began at the top and worked down as far as his limited time and opportunities would allow. Wherever he went it must have been understood that he was the United States' commissioner.

This is not mentioned to detract in any way from Mr. Porter's valuable report. He evidently tried to be impartial. He is a clear-headed, careful, and thoroughly trained official. But he is an official—that must be remembered—and that necessarily involves certain limitations. It involves limitations in the gathering of material, particularly that material which reflects the opinions of the natives, and in the interpretation of facts as well as their unprejudiced classification.

Mr. Porter returned from Cuba with the conviction that the future well-being of the country depends on complete annexation to the United States. It must not merely be under our protection; it must become a State of the American union. He does not ask that this shall be brought about immediately. Indeed, he argues strongly in favor of the country's commercial and industrial rehabilitation as the first and most essential thing. The Cuban must be made industrially free before anything else is talked about. "The plain duty of the hour," he says, "so far as the United States is concerned, and the best means of solving all political questions which may arise in connection with the island, is to begin at once the work of economic or industrial reconstruction, postponing for future discussion all political questions."

This advice is evidently for the Cubans, for Mr. Porter has a chapter of nearly fifteen pages on "The Political Future of Cuba." He thinks that at the present time "it is difficult to discern any nucleus around which is likely to crystalize sentiment strong enough to form, with any degree of unanimity, a cohesive, independent government." He believes that the strongest sentiment in the island "is for peace and reconstruction under the guidance of the United States." In business circles he states that "the desire for ultimate absorption or annexation by the United States is almost unanimous."

In a comprehensive chapter on conditions which confront us Mr. Porter holds that the first need, at the beginning of the present year, was a reduction which should be lightest in directions where the people could least afford the burden of taxation and heaviest on commodities which the well-to-do and those engaged in large enterprises required. In answer to that demand a measure was framed, which is "in every section a Cuban measure, and in no single case can there be found a section that discriminates in favor of the United States as against any other market."

Next in importance to the fiscal laws for revenue comes the question of currency. The author found the business interests of the island unanimously in favor of the gold standard. A new tax system must be worked out. "The United States government," he declares, "will not continue taxes that yield nothing in revenue and were simply the means by which unprincipled officials, whose cupidity seemed to know no bounds, were enabled to plunder and distress the weak and unfortunate."

The question of education, he says, will receive early attention, since it is one in which the President is personally interested. "A free public school system must be immediately established, for much of the misfortune and suffering Cuba has undergone may be traceable to the neglect of education." At present only about one in forty of the laboring classes is able to read and write. Following these reforms should come a revival in manufactures, which must depend on the importation of skilled labor, the destruction of the foci of yellow fever, the construction of a railway from end to end of the island, with branches extending north and south to the important cities and ports.

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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

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Cool, delightful place, east side Winona Lake, 110 miles east Chicago, main line Penn. R. R.; beautiful walks and drives; boating, fishing, bathing. 24 medical springs; hotels under management of W. C. Cunningham, Hotel Bates, Indianapolis, Rates: The Winona Hotel, $8.50 to $12.00 per week; The Inn, $6 to $8 per week; The Homestead and the Garfield, $5 to $6 per week; The Cafe, $3 per week. Tents rented cheap. For full program address S. C. DICKEY, Secretary and General Manager, Winona Lake, Ind. Special railroad rates on all roads in Central, Southern, Western associations.

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SOUTH HAVEN, MICH., NOW OPEN.
Cool and delightful place on the east shore of Lake Michigan; only six hours' ride by steamer, twice daily, from Chicago. Good boating and fishing. Fine sandy beach for bathing in front of hotel. Hotel and grounds electric lighted and complete modern arrangements. Terms, $9 to $12 per week. Send for illustrated booklet.

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Chicago's favorite family summer resort. Open for the season June 20. Splendid railroad connections to and from Chicago via C. & N. W. Ry. The steam yacht "Arthur Kaye" will run in connection with all trains at Williams Bay. Rates reasonable. For particulars address ARTHUR KAYE Estate, Lake Geneva, Wis.

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SPEND CASH ON PLANTS.

EXTENSIONS TO TELEPHONE SYSTEMS NOW BEING MADE.

Chicago Telephone Company to Expend $1,000,000 on Its Down-Town Exchanges and in Extensions—New Buildings for Central Union—Long Distance Company May Acquire Control—Chicago Syndicate Secures $3,000,000 Issue of Bonds.

Extensive improvements are being made by the Chicago Telephone company and by the Central Union Telephone company. Each company is making extensions to its line, and large amounts of money are being expended for these improvements. The Chicago Telephone company is to issue $1,000,000 stock, the proceeds of which will be used for the improvements now under way. The improvements include a rearrangement of the down-town central offices, which is expected to result in better service in the down-town district, where the majority of the calls during business hours originate. The Chicago Telephone company pays 1 per cent a month upon its capital stock, and its earnings are sufficient to guarantee a continuation of these dividends on the increased capitalization.

The Central Union Telephone company, which operates exchanges and long distance lines in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, is also spending a large amount of money on improvements. These improvements include the erection of seven buildings which are to be used as exchanges, and in which the latest improved switchboards will be installed. New switchboards are being installed in a number of the larger cities in which the company operates exchanges. The number of subscribers in the various exchanges of the Central Union Telephone company have been largely increased of late, and a number of new exchanges are being installed.

The American Telephone and Telegraph company is to increase its capital stock from $25,000,000 to $75,000,000, and that through the sale of the new stock a fund will be built up with which to purchase the American Bell Telephone company's stock in local corporations. If this plan should be carried into effect it will not in any way affect the public. Practically the same men own the stock of the American Bell Telephone company and that of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, known as the Long Distance Telephone company.

Parent Company in Control of Stock.

The American Bell Telephone company gave the right to use its telephones to local companies only on the setting aside of a control of the stock in the local company for the parent organization. If the American Telephone and Telegraph absorbs the American Bell company's assets and secures the stock of the local companies the same men will be the owners of the stock, practically, as at the present time.

The plan of reorganization of the Kentucky Distilling company, under which it takes into a combination the American Spirits Manufacturing company, the Spirits Distributing company, and the Standard Distilling Distributing company, is looked on with favor, apparently, by the holders of the old securities. The new corporation will be called the Distilling Company of America, with a capital of $55,000,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and $70,000,000 of common stock. The stock of the new company will be exchanged for the common and preferred stock of the old concerns. There was some little trading in the underwriting rights yesterday and quotations were made of 68 for the preferred and 35⅞ for the common stock of the new concern. Shares must be deposited by June 30 in order to be included in the reorganization. The new company is expected practically to control not only the output but the storage of distilled liquors. Levy Mayer has had charge of the legal work connected with the reorganization.

Linseed Oil stock was again the most active security on the local exchange. There were sales of 2,490 shares of the preferred, *with 47 high*, 45⅝ low, and with a close at 45⅞. In the common stock there were sales of 1,105 shares, with 19¼ high, 9 low, and with a close of 9¼. The advance of the preceding day seemed to bring a lot of stock on the market, and the support was not strong enough to absorb the stock at the high figure of the preceding day.

Secures a Big Issue of Bonds.

A syndicate of Chicago banks and bankers has just closed a contract for the new issue of $3,000,000 City of Montreal 40-year 3½ per cent gold bonds, securing the bonds on about a 3¼ per cent interest basis. The syndicate is composed of the First National Bank, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, N. W. Harris & Co., Farson, Leach & Co., Devitt, Tremble & Co. The syndicate expects to bring the loan out in the Chicago market.

National Steel was fairly active, with sales of 1,470 shares of the common at 49 and 49¼, with a close of 49¼. In the preferred there were sales of only 130 shares at 89 to 89¾.

There was another meeting of the directors of the Diamond Match company yesterday, and it was reported that the directors were to again discuss the question of securing outside plants under the options which have been secured. The directors announced they would make no statement as to the plants under option or as to whether a meeting would be called to increase the capital stock of the company to provide funds for the taking in of competing match making concerns.

Treasurer Douglas of the American Linseed company, it is reported, will resign that position in order to take the European agency of the company.

The meeting of directors of the American Steel and Wire company will be held in New York today and the question of a dividend on the common stock will be finally settled. It is generally believed the directors have definitely determined there shall be no distribution of profits in the shape of a dividend on the common stock.

The Chicago Stock Exchange will adjourn from Friday afternoon, June 30, to the following Wednesday morning.

Quotations on unlisted securities at the close in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	91	92
Electric Vehicle	100	107
Do pfd	115	120
Kentucky Distilling	35	36
Do pfd	68	69
Otis Elevator	34	36
Do pfd	90¼	91¼
Republic Iron and Steel	17	18
Do pfd	62	65
Royal Baking Powder	101	101¼
Standard Oil	467	468¼

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	1,105	19¼	9	9¼
Do pfd	2,490	47	45⅝	45⅞
American Strawboard	100	29½	29½	29½
American Tinplate	275	35	35	35
Do pfd	100	85	85	85
Chicago Brewing pfd	10	12	12	12
Diamond Match	830	153	151	151½
Lake Street Elevated	20	16½	16½	16½
Do certif	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Metropolitan Elevated	100	14¼	14¼	14¼
Milwaukee Brew. pfd	25	20	20	20
National Biscuit	945	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝
Do pfd	13	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
National Carbon pfd	5	82	82	82
National Steel	1,470	49¼	49	49¼
Do pfd	130	89¾	89	89
North Chicago	180	244	243	243
Union Chicago	289	120¾	120	120

BONDS.

$ 500 L S inc 5s	46¾	$4000 L S deb 5s	94½
2000 do	46	5000 do	94
500 do	46¾		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 22.	June 15.
New York	$168,743,254	$209,754,400
Chicago	20,032,169	18,015,529
Boston	21,859,411	21,376,484
Philadelphia	15,506,601	14,212,250
St. Louis	4,406,290	3,752,646
Baltimore	3,064,856	3,262,104

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 60c discount bid, 40c discount asked.

FEELS GOLD SHIPMENT RUMORS

Market Adversely Affected by Reports of Engagements—Greatest Weakness in Industrials.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—In the absence of favorable developments and of buying by important financial interests the stock market sagged today and was adversely affected by the rumors of heavy gold shipments on Saturday. Although the engagement of only $2,000,000 was announced during the day, there were estimates that $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, or possibly more, will go by the steamers at the end of the week. Predictions of this sort made the professional contingent rather more aggressive in their bearish operations than they have been recently, and as a result of the persistent selling by the traders the whole market was weak, many conspicuous shares making declines of one and two points.

There were no indications, however, that the gold export talk brought about any serious liquidation. Bankers and financial interests insist that the gold movement should not be regarded as important or significant or disturbing. Changing conditions in the foreign exchanges necessitate gold exports. This has been thought possible for some months. The state of the country's business deprives the gold shipments of their usual significance. Weather reports from the West continue favorable and railroad statements are uniformly encouraging. Money continues easy despite predictions of higher rates, which are being given prominence by bearish operations in the stock market.

It is evident that among investors and outside speculators there is appreciation of the excellent underlying conditions, appreciation which is shown by the fact that but little long stock is coming upon the market. Commission houses have been selling for the last few days, but their sales represent exhausted margins and disgust among speculators rather than any fear or apprehension on the part of the great mass of outsiders.

Weakness was most apparent today in the industrial quarter. Dividend uncertainties were employed effectively as bear arguments against American Steel and Wire and Federal Steel. The steel and wire dividend matter will be disposed of at the directors' meeting tomorrow, and, although no dividend is likely to be declared just now, there may be a statement which may be reassuring to stockholders. Federal Steel interests don't look upon the suit to prevent the payment of a recently declared dividend as at all serious. They insist that the injunction will be vacated at the hearing on July 3.

Sugar (trust was decidedly weak today, and it was evident that the selling came from the inside. Wall street is beginning to realize that it has been fooled again in sugar trust. A few weeks ago rumors that the trade war had been settled were to be met in every quarter, and they received a good deal of attention, even among conservative interests. The war has not been settled; it is no nearer settlement than it was three months ago. The sugar trust is making little money, if any. Dividends are being paid out of the rapidly diminishing surplus, which even now may have gotten down to the point where further drains upon it will be dangerous.

The Standard railway issues were comparatively firm today, and in the Vanderbilts there was encouraging strength. There was no selling pressure in these shares, and the traders showed a disposition to stick to the more easily influenced industrials. The Vanderbilt activity had led to rumors of an increased dividend on New York Central, and the old story of a general Vanderbilt merger, which is to include Union Pacific, has been again revived. These reports are both unlikely, and buying of stocks based upon them may prove a disappointing speculation.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The bears secured the upper hand in the trading today, and accomplished a downward range of prices, which gave the appearance of extreme weakness to the market at one time during the day. But, what with the initial rise in prices and the rally on covering after the drop, net changes are small in the majority of cases, and there is a fair sprinkling of gains through the list. The market opened with an upward movement and with more show of animation in the buying than has been the case for some time past. The foreign stock markets reflected a much more cheerful frame of mind over the political outlook in France, and there was a cessation of the selling pressure from that source which has been in a measure on several days of late.

The railroad stocks, especially the grangers, moved upwards smartly, and conspicuous gains were shown by a number of the Vanderbilt stocks. New York Central, Northwestern, and St. Paul and Omaha rising from 1½ to 4 points; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis also recovered 3 points after yesterday's drop. There was good buying of some of the leading specialties, tobacco stocks rallying briskly from yesterday's extreme weakness, and Sugar and Brooklyn Transit joining well taken. With the exception of the drop in American Spirits and Standard Distilling on the announced combination in that trade, there was apparently no weak spot in the market, and it looked as though the bears had exhausted their resources and abandoned their campaign. But marked weakness soon developed in Federal Steel, and quickly involved other Flower stocks—notably Brooklyn Transit and People's Gas, as well as Sugar, Metropolitan Street Railway, Tennessee Coal, Rubber, Consolidated Gas, Reading first preferred, and other specialties. Extreme declines were in Sugar, 4¾; Federal Steel, 3¼; Brooklyn Transit and Consolidated Gas, 2¾; and Manhattan, People's Gas, and Metropolitan Street Railway 2 points or over. The Vanderbilts, the tobacco stocks, and many of the railroads held pretty firm, but the grangers yielded a point or over, though their declines on the day are only a fraction. There was considerable activity on the decline and more appearance of liquidation, by tired holders than has been apparent before this week.

The late selling movement was based on apprehensions expressed by the bears of heavy exports of gold on Saturday, some of the estimates put out for effect ranging as high as $5,000,000, though the only announcement was of an engagement of $2,000,000. As a matter of fact the rate for sterling exchange continues firm for eight bills, the rate for money in London showed an easier tendency, and the relaxation of the strained political situation in France relieved apprehension of a drain upon this country's gold reserve.

The Bank of England has increased its gold reserve over $2,300,000 during the week, and contracted its loans over $2,600,000, while the Bank of France has added to its gold stock over $3,500,000, and has contracted its loans $6,140,000 in the same time. Both institutions have thus strengthened themselves materially, and thus reduced the pressure on New York for gold. The market closed firm at the rally caused by covering of shorts. There were one or two yielding spots in the closing market, but prices were generally firm on a moderate volume of business. Total sales, par value, $1,925,000.

United States new 4s and the old 4s coupon declined ⅛, and the 5s registered ⅛ in the bid prices.

On call steady, 2@2½ per cent; last loan, 2 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487@488 for demand, and at 485¾@486 for sixty days; posted rates, 486¾@487 and 489; commercial bills, 485¾@485½.

Silver certificates, 59¾@62.

Bar silver, 60⅝.

Mexican dollars, 48¾.

Government bonds weak. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds firm. The total sale of stocks amounted to 384,000 shares.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Ju. 22.	Ju. 21.
Amer. Sugar	48,500	153	148¾	149¾	151¾
Do pfd	100	118½	118½	118½	
Amer. Tobacco	11,000	91½	90	90	90
Do pfd	500	139¾	139¾	139¾	140
Anaconda	4,700	51¾	49¾	50⅝	49¾
Tinplate	1,200	35¼	34⅜	35	35¼
Do pfd	200	85	85	85	85
Atchison	1,200	17	16¾	17	17¼
Do pfd	9,000	55¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Amer. Hoop	1,100	29	28¾	29	
Do pfd	200	76	76	76	76½
Am. Sp. Mfg. Co.	6,800	6¾	6¼	7	8½
Do pfd	400	32	30¾	30¾	31½
Am. Steel Hoop Co.	200	73	73	73	73
Am. Steel & Wire	56,200	54¾	52⅜	53¾	54
Do pfd	500	96½	95	95¾	96¼
Car Foundry	700	70	68	69½	70½
Do pfd	500	62	61¾	62	61¾
Brklyn. Rap. Tran.	42,400	117¼	114⅝	115⅝	116¼
Balt. & Ohio	12,700	69	67¾	68	68¾
Do pfd	37	68⅜	68	68	67¾
B. & O. S. W. pfd	100	34	34	34	
Am. Smelting Co.	900	38	37	38	37
Do pfd	400	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
Brklyn. Un. Gas	200	136	136	136	
Chi., Term.	100	15	15	15	15
Do pfd	1,200	46⅜	46	46⅜	46⅜
C., B. & Q.	6,700	119¾	118⅜	119¼	120
C. & N. W.	1,000	156¾	155	155¾	153⅜
C., M. & St. P.	11,800	126⅜	125¾	125¾	126
Do pfd	100	173	173	173	173
C., R. I. & P.	1,800	112¼	111½	111⅝	112½
C., St. P., M. & O.	3,800	103	98½	101	99½
Canada So.	500	53¾	53¾	53¾	54¾
Ches. & Ohio	1,500	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	24¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	3,000	56	55	55¾	56
C. R. R. of N. J.	1,000	116¾	116	116	116
Canadian Pacific	600	96	96	96	
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,500	180¾	178½	179¾	181
Traction	900	59¾	58¾	59¾	59½
Tobacco	22,700	38⅞	37½	38⅝	36½
Do pfd	2,700	79¾	79¼	79¾	79
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	400	43¼	43	43¼	43¼
Colo. Southern	50	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
Do 1st pfd	100	13¾	13	13	
Nat. Biscuit	2,000	42¾	42¼	42	42½
Nor. Pacific	2,700	46⅝	45¾	45¾	45¾
Do pfd	3,000	74¾	73¾	74¼	74¾
N. Y. Central	7,200	133½	132¾	133¼	132¾
Norfolk & West.	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do pfd	100	68¼	67¾	68¾	67¾
North. Amer. Co.	600	11	11	11	11¼
N. Y. Ont. & W.	3,100	26	25¾	25¾	26¼
Nat. Lead pfd	200	102¾	102¾	102¾	
NYC&StL 1st pfd.	50	70	70	70	72
Do 2d pfd	100	32¾	32¼	32¼	32¼
N. Y. Air Brake	100	166	166	166	
N. Y., N. H. & H.	100	213	213	213	
Nat. Steel	2,000	50	49	49¼	50¼
Do pfd	300	90	89	89	90¾
People's Gas	8,600	119¼	117	117¾	119
Penna. R. R.	3,000	131	130	130¾	130½
Pacific Mail	400	47	46¾	47	47¼
P., C., C. & St. L.	700	85	85	85	85¾
Do pfd	100	97	97	97	97
Pressed Car	750	51	50¾	50¾	50½
Do pfd	700	84	83½	83½	83½
Reading 1st pfd.	11,200	59¾	56¾	58¾	59¾
Southern Ry.	500	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Do pfd	1,200	49¾	48¾	48¾	49
Southern Pacific	2,200	30	29¾	30	30½
St. L. & S. W.	350	12	11¾	12	
Do pfd	1,100	30¾	29¾	30¾	30
St. L. & S. F. 2d pfd	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¾
S. R. & T.	10	8	8	8	
Standard Distg.	1,800	16	15¾	16	17⅜
Do pfd	200	62	61¾	61¾	63
Tenn. Coal & I.	12,100	64⅜	63	63	63
Union Pacific	4,200	39⅜	38¾	38¾	39¼
Do pfd	2,500	74¾	73¾	74	75
U. S. Rubber	2,900	52⅞	51	51⅞	51⅝
Do pfd	700	117¾	116¾	117¾	116¾
U. S. Leather	200	7½	7½	7½	8
Do pfd	300	68¾	68¾	68¾	69¾
U. S. Express	100	44½	44½	44½	
Union Bag	200	9	8¾	8¾	9
Do pfd	75	79½	79½	79½	
W. U. Tel.	800	87	86¾	87	88¾
Do 2d pfd	100	92	92	92	93
Wabash	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Do pfd	1,100	21¾	20¾	21¾	21¾
Western Union	100	97½	97½	97½	98
Wis. Cent. w. i.	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do pfd w. i.	1,400	34	32¾	33¾	34

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	110	United States	48
American	133	Farco	125

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg.	100¾	U. S. old 4s, coup.	113¾
U. S. 3s, reg.	108¾	U. S. 5s, reg.	112¾
U. S. 3s, coup.	108¾	U. S. 5s, coup.	112¾
U. S. new 4s, reg.	129½	District of Columbia 3-65s	119
U. S. new 4s, coup.	129½		
U. S. old 4s, reg.	112¾		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS

—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$5000 Atch gen 4s	102¾@¾	$5000 N. Pac gen lien	66¾

45000 do adjmt	83¾@¾	64000 do prior 4s	
7000 B W-W 1st	90		104¾@105¾
62000 B-O 4s	101¾	1000 Nat Starch	
163000 do 3½s	90¾@¾	6s	101
2000 Bkln Un Gas 5s	115¾	11000 N Y-G L 1st	103¾
1000 B R T 5s	112¾	10000 N C-St con	105¾@106
59000 B-O S W 3½s	94¼@¾	2000 Nor-So 1st 5s	107¾
11000 Col Mid. 1st	73¾@74	2000 N W con 4s	94¾
5000 do 2-4s	63	2000 N Y N H-H deb	185¼
93000 C Pac 1st	101¾	31000 N Y C L 3½s	102¾
16000 do ex 5s	108¼@¾	6000 O S L 6s	123
1000 Col-9th Av 5s	125	1000 do inc A 5s	92¾
2000 C C C-I 6s	100	5000 R-D con	128¾
29000 Col So. 4s	88½@89	31000 Rdg gen 4s	90¾@91
17000 Cent Ga con 5s	105¼@¾	1000 Pac Coast 1st	104¼
1000 C F-I 5s	90¼	20000 So P Cal 5s	107@¾
11000 C R I-P 4s	110¼	5000 S V-N E 1st	99¾@100
3000 C-O gen 4½s	95	11000 S A-A P 4s	82@83¾
1000 D-L R 1st	109	2000 St J-G I 2-3-4s	82¼
10000 D-R G 4s	103¼	8000 So Ry 5s	111¼
5000 Det Gas 5s	101	3000 SRT 6s	84¾@86
9000 E T V-G con 5s	117	10000 do inc	25@¾
43000 Erie prior 4s	94¼@¾	10000 St L-I M 4s	86¼
20000 do 1st ext	118	1000 do 5s	111
10000 G H-H 5s	105	22000 St L S W 1st	92¾@93
1000 Ga Pac 1st	123¼	81000 do 2d inc	52¼@¾
1000 GB-W deb A	58¾	2000 St L S F 4s	88
13000 H Val 4½s	102¾@¾	2000 do r m 5s	111¾
5000 Int Paper 6s	112¾	18000 do r m 6s	126¾
30000 K C F-G 1st 5s	99@¾	4000 Tex Pac 1st 5s	114¼@¾
7000 Lac Gas 5s	104¾	10000 do 2d inc	55
2000 L-N coll tr 5s	108¼	10000 T C I Debar	104¾
7000 do coll tr 4s	90¼	8000 Tex-N O 5s	105¾
7000 do unf 4s	89¼@¾	10000 U S 4s	114¾
1000 Lex Av-P P 1st 5s	125	26000 U S 3s	108¾@¾
5000 L E-W 1st	120¾	39000 U P 4s	107¼@108
5000 do 2d	109¾	5000 do rex	108
3000 L I K m 4s	90	65000 do 4s	95¾@¾
10000 Mex-Int con	76¾	60000 Wis Cent 1st	71¾@72¼
51000 Met St Ry 5s	124¾	2000 do tr	70¼
21000 Met El 1st	121¼	1000 Wab 1st 5s	116¾
1000 do 2d	101¾	5000 W U coll tr 5s	111⅜
13000 M K-T 1st 4s	93¾@¾	1000 W-S 1st	107¼
3000 do 2d	66¼	3000 W S ktd 4s	116¾
25000 N Y C-St L 4s	107@¼		
9000 N Y O-W 4s	106		

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $273,305,079; gold reserve, $235,761,851.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—Just two stocks provided activity in Boston—Sugar and Federal Steel—today. Otherwise the market was duller than ever, and price changes were few. Parrot was up 1 at 51½, and Bell Telephone hardened 5 to 345, later 348. Merkenthaler holding of 175 shares only in the morning and but few in the afternoon, while but ten shares of United States Oil changed hands in the first half of the day. In the afternoon it sold at 40¾, a loss of ⅝. Gas seconds were 1 lower at 61. The afternoon business was so light that the ticker was silent for long intervals, and the day as a whole was a record day for dullness thus far in 1899.

Call loans, 3@4; time money, 3@4½; commercial paper, 3½@5¼. At the clearing house balances between the banks loaned at 3 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	4,000	153	153	148¾	149¾
Do pfd	23	118	118	118	118
Atchison pfd	500	55	55	54¾	54¾
Allouez Mining	100	8	8¼	8	8¼
Arnold Mining	300	15	15	15	15
Atlantic Mining	100	32	32	32	32
Adventure	100	10	10	10	10
Bell Telephone	60	345	345	345	343
Boston Elevated	200	106	106	106	106
Baltic Mining	100	33	33	33	33
C. B. & Q.	2,500	131	131¾	130¾	131
Chic. Junction	50	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Calumet & H. Min.	10	195	196	195	195
Centennial Mining	500	33	33	32	32
Dominion Coal	300	52	52	51¾	51¾
Old Colony	50	10	10	10	10
Old Dom. Mining	500	37	37¼	37	37¼
Parrot	600	50¾	51¾	50½	51
Pioneer Mining	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Rhode Island	50	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾
Quincy	50	42	42	42	42
Santa Fe	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Tamarack Mining	100	200	206	200	205
Utah Mining	800	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
West End R. R.	75	94	94	94	94
Wolverine Mining	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾

BONDS.

$10000 C-WM 5s	98¼@¾
23000 Atch adjmt	83¾@¾
$ 5000 Bost Gas 2d	61
2000 Ill Stl pln 5s	102
10000 KCFtS-M 6s	97½

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities at London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram says:

The markets here were heavy today in the absence of confirmation of the report that a French ministry had been formed. What prevented this on a fresh report that a ministry had been definitely completed in Paris then resumed buying, especially Africans, induced by the idea that the British Parliament's special vote of £4,000,000 for barracks and for defense would be read by the Boers as in direct compulsion to climb down.

Spanish 4s were 60⅜@61⅜; Tintos, 42¼@43⅛; Anacondas, 10¼c. Americans opened dull, brightened in the middle of the day, closed at the best on New York buying, particularly of Pacific issues. Baltimore and Ohio issues were still flat.

Money was in better demand, owing to the payment of the Japanese loan and the Baltimore and Ohio settlement. Sixty-two thousand pounds of gold in bars was bought by the bank, which raised the buying price for eagles to 76s 5½d.

LONDON, June 22.—Consols for money, 107⅝; do. for the account, 107 9-16; Canadian Pacific, 97¾; Erie, 12⅝; Erie first preferred, 34; Illinois Central, 114½; Northern Pacific preferred, 76¾; St. Paul common, 129½; New York Central, 136; Pennsylvania, 69¾; Reading, 10½; Union Pacific preferred, 74¾; Atchison, 17⅛; Louisville, 68⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, 10⅛. Bar silver steady, 27¼d per ounce. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ per cent. For three months bills, 2⅝ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£449,000
Circulation, increased	12,000
Bullion, increased	461,000
Other securities, decreased	56,000
Other deposits, decreased	720,000
Public deposits, increased	626,000
Notes reserve, increased	484,000
Government securities, decreased	5,000

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 42.44 per cent. Last week it was 41.44 per cent. Bank notes unchanged at 3 per cent.

PARIS, June 22.—After a hesitation in prices on the bourse today there was a general recovery in anticipation of Senator Waldeck-Rousseau being successful in the task of forming a new Cabinet. Spanish 4s declined considerably, owing to holders selling, but subsequently recovered, as a result of these sales ceasing. Turks were dull. Rio Tintos improved considerably on English buying. Kaffirs were strong, and especially at the close.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation, decreased	52,975,000
Treasury accounts current, increased	28,550,000
Gold in hand, increased	17,650,000
Bills discounted, decreased	50,700,000
Silver in hand, increased	3,225,000

BERLIN, June 22.—Prices on the bourse today were irregular. International securities were dull. Spanish is fluctuated sharply, but closed with a recovery. American securities were maintained and Canadian Pacifics were quiet. Mine shares were strong and bank shares were maintained.

FRANKFORT, June 22.—On the bourse today foreign securities were quiet and American securities were steady. Local shares recovered under arbitrage buying.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Transactions in Leading Mining Shares at Various Points.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Mining stocks:

Chollar	22	Ontario	700
Crown Point	23	Ophir	80
Con. Cal. & Va.	115	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	40	Quicksilver	190
Gould & Currie	18	Quicksilver pfd	750
Hale & Norcross	30	Sierra Nevada	55
Homestake	200	Standard	1,600
Iron Silver	56	Union Con	28
Mexican	40	Yellow Jacket	32

DENVER, Colo., June 22.—[Special.]—Mining stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	9¼	9⅜	3,000
Ironclad	5¼	5⅜	13,000
C. K. & N	9	9¼	4,000
Dictator	11	11¼	12,000
Mountain Beauty	5¼	5⅜	13,000
Old Gold	1⅜	1⅝	16,000

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 22.—[Special.]—Mining stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	11¼	11⅜	9,500
American	4¼	5¼	16,000
Anaconda	49	50¼	3,032
Bianco	8¼	8½	1,000
Bankers	8¾	8¾	10,000
Battle Mountain	27	27½	8,000
Blue Bell	10¼	10½	20,000
C., C. & M.	6¾	7	7,000
Damon	18¼	18¾	18,000
Elkton	85¼	85½	2,000
El Paso	29½	29¾	21,000
Findley	15¾	15¾	19,900
Gold Sovereign	5⅞	6	17,000
Gould	24½	24¾	12,000
Independence	58¾	59	8,100
Ironclad	68	69	56,000
Jackpot	36½	37	21,000
Keystone	11¾	12	12,000
Kimberly	7¼	7⅜	8,000
Lexington	11¼	11⅜	12,000
Magnet Rock	4¼	4⅜	13,000
Matoa	33	34	1,000
National	15⅜	15⅝	56,500
Oriole	2¼	2⅜	45,000
Pharmacist	47⅝	5	38,000
Pinnacle	17¼	17¾	33,500
Portland	192	192¼	6,000
Union	23¾	23¾	17,000
Work	23¾	23¾	25,000

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 22.—[Special.]—Mining stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	13¾	13¾	13,000
Damon	18	18¼	2,000
Ironclad	6	6¼	13,000
Kimberly	4¼	4⅜	4,000
Pinnacle	17¾	17¾	21,000
Union	27¼	28	5,000
Work	23¼	23¼	5,000
A., C. C. & C	825	850	25,000
National	13¾	13¾	16,000
Lottie Gibson	500	.....	5,000

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs received at down-town packing-houses not included) for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 19	21,702	472	47,811	13,172
Tuesday, June 20	3,162	2,054	21,176	12,950
Wednesday, June 21	13,121	629	37,729	13,923
Thursday, June 22	10,000	400	38,000	12,000
Totals	47,985	3,555	144,776	51,997
Same period last week	47,887	3,251	138,251	50,354
Same period 1898	48,034	4,555	133,563	51,258

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

RATES TO THE EAST ON CORN AND OATS GO STILL LOWER.

Grand Trunk Starts the Cut, Which Is Met by Competing Lines, Locally to New York, and Exceeded on Export Shipments — Trouble About Westbound Business—Immigrant Clearing House—Luncheon to B. D. Caldwell by Executive Officers.

Freight rates to the East, low as they were, have dropped still lower. The Grand Trunk announced yesterday morning that it would make the rates on corn, Chicago to New York, 11 cents a hundred pounds and 13 cents on oats; these rates apply on both export and domestic shipments. The rates have been 17 cents locally to New York. The freight officials of competing lines decided at once to meet the Grand Trunk's rates on corn and oats locally to New York and other seaboard points and go still lower on export shipments. The rates on export corn was fixed at 9½ cents a hundred pounds, Chicago to New York, and on oats at 11½ cents. The trouble is due to the slacking off in east-bound shipments during the last two or three weeks, and the disproportionately large percentage carried by a few of the roads, which it is surmised, have been cutting rates.

Serious trouble also is brewing about the west-bound business. The gulf lines have been encroaching on their territory of the Missouri River roads by making rates on merchandise from New York via ocean and rail much lower than the all-rail tariffs. The gulf lines claim a 15-cent differential on merchandise to Missouri River territory. They have put in a 90-cent rate. The old rate was $1.10. Efforts are being made to induce the Kansas City roads to put the rate back to $1.10 and refuse to accept less, thus forcing the Galveston steamships and gulf roads out of Missouri River territory. If this cannot be accomplished, the all-rail lines from New York via Chicago to the Missouri River will have to meet the gulf rates.

Control of Steerage Business.

All obstacles heretofore in the way of an adjustment of the Western immigrant clearing-house troubles have been surmounted by the executive officers of the Western roads. The Union Pacific and other outside lines have consented to become members, and at yesterday's session rules and regulations were adopted. It was agreed that the immigrant bureau should control all steerage business. The new arrangement knocks out Peter McDonell and other New York immigrant agents, who have been demoralizing the business. Today the executive officers will take up the consideration of the proposed reorganization of the Western Passenger association. Peaceful relations undoubtedly will be restored before final adjournment is taken.

Luncheon to B. D. Caldwell.

The executive officers of the Western roads gave a farewell luncheon yesterday noon at the Union League club to B. D. Caldwell, the retiring chairman of the Western Passenger association, who leaves this city next week to assume the position of General Traffic Manager of the Western Passenger association.

"Soo" Line Rate Notice

General Passenger Agent W. R. Callaway of the "Soo" line has notified the Western Passenger association roads that his road will continue in effect until January, 1900, the rate of $30 from St. Paul to New York. The reason is that the Chicago-St. Paul lines have made a corresponding low rate for teachers on June 13, 14, 15 and 16. Return portions of these tickets, he claims, have fallen into the hands of scalpers, who are selling them at from $6 to $8 from Chicago to St. Paul. The "Soo" line also has cut the rates for the Christian Endeavor convention at Detroit next month to $14.65 for the round trip. This cut of $6.10 a ticket has been met by the Chicago-St. Paul lines.

RULING AGAINST BONDHOLDERS

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Demurrers Sustained in the Oregon Railroad Case.

New York, June 22.—Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court today, handed down a decision sustaining three out of five demurrers filed by counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust company in a suit brought by certain bondholders of the Oregon Pacific railroad company for an accounting by the defendant, as trustee of the railroad company, for $15,000,000 of bonds. The bill of the complainants was filed in January last. The defendant interposed five demurrers; that no cause of action was maintained; that there were defects as to the defendant; that there were defects as to the complainant; that action was barred by the statute of limitations, and that there were laches on the part of the complainants.

The third demurrer is sustained by the court and Judge Wallace rules that the action cannot be maintained by the plaintiffs alone where all bondholders are not given the right to enter, and that the defendant should not be subjected to separate suits brought by several parties who have common interests.

The fourth and fifth demurrers, which are also sustained by the court, state that suit is barred by the statute of limitations.

EXTENT OF RAILROAD BUILDING.

Illinois Central Leads for the Last Six Months—Pennsylvania at the Head of the States.

New York, June 22.—The Railroad Gazette tomorrow will give the preliminary figures of new railroad building for the first six months of 1899. They show a total of 1,181 miles. This is an advance of some ninety miles over the preliminary figures of last year, but the Gazette says there is every reason to believe that the new railroad building in actual progress is much more extensive than was that of a year ago.

Pennsylvania takes the lead for the six months, with a total mileage of 106. Then follow Mississippi, 81; Arkansas, 80; Oklahoma, 76; Louisiana, 62; Ohio, 61; Florida, 60; Utah, 53; and South Carolina, 50 miles. Thirty-seven States and Territories report building operations.

The railroad which takes the lead in mileage completed is the Illinois Central, which, with its new lines in Mississippi and other States, has a total of 64 miles. Then follow the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, 51 miles; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 49; the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, 48; and the Utah and Pacific, 32 miles.

To Ask New Monon Receivership.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—Papers have been prepared asking a new receivership for the Monon, which took the road from Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville after the recent sale. The Louisville Trust company, with unsecured stockholders' claims of $400,000, which would have been frozen out under the reorganization plan, secured the abrogation of the recent sale and is behind the receivership proceedings. W. H. McDoel will probably again be appointed receiver.

General Railway Notes.

Gross earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern for May were $3,337,223, an increase of $250,413. For the fiscal year, ended on May 31, gross earnings were $38,026,313, an increase of $1,965,752.

Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western for May were $475,764, an increase of $30,278. Net earnings for the month were $142,573, an increase of $17,757. The increase in net earnings since July 1 amount to $283,3.

The Southwestern Passenger association has informed general passenger agents of the roads centering in this city that C. P. Talbot, representing himself as an ex-railway employé, has been getting transportation from various roads for himself, wife, mother, and son, and has been selling them to others.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central railroads gave notice yesterday that they will make a rate of one fare, plus $2, for the round trip to north Pacific coast points during the time tickets are on sale for the National Educational association's convention at Los Angeles. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha road gave notice that it would make the same rate to Salt Lake City and Ogden.

Beginning next Sunday the Northwestern's fast express train for Chicago will leave Williams Bay, on Sundays only, at 6:25 p. m.; Lake Geneva, 6:36; Genoa Junction, 6:51; Richmond, 6:53; McHenry, 7:08, arriving in Chicago, via the Wisconsin division, at 8:25 p. m. A parlor car will run on this train from Williams Bay to Chicago. Train No. 103 will continue to leave Williams Bay, on Sundays only, at 6:35 p. m., stopping at intermediate stations, and arriving in Chicago via Elgin and the Galena division at 9:30 p. m.

SPEND CASH ON PLANTS.

(Continued from ninth page.)

mixed, $3.65@3.72½; pigs, $3.00@3.55; bulk of sales, $3.67½@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 183 head; market strong.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Beeves—Receipts, 493; no sales reported; feeling steady. Calves—Receipts, 107; steady; common to choice veals, $5.00@5.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,831; good sheep wanted and firm; others steady; common lambs slow; all others firm; good lambs made higher; common to prime sheep, $5.50@5.90; poor to choice lambs, $5.75@8.12½; general sales, $7.00@7.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,167; higher; light State pigs would sell at $4.35.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Ruling Prices for Grain and Provisions in Various Trade Centers.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Flour—Receipts, 12,132 bris; exports, 7,484 bris. Fairly active and steady. Rye flour firm. Cornmeal steady. Rye steady. Barley quiet; feeding, 42½c, c. i. f. Buffalo, and malting, 48@52c, delivered New York. Barley-malt dull.

Wheat—Receipts, 76,900 bu; exports, 56,349 bu. Spot steady; No. 2 red, 83c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 81c elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 83¾c f. o. b., afloat, spot, and to arrive; No. 1 hard Duluth, 87¼c f. o. b., afloat, to arrive. Options opened firm on cables, favorable crop and rains in France. They were subsequently assisted toward the top point of the day by a heavy export demand, and closed firm at ⅞@1c net advance. July, 81 5-16@81¾c, closed 81¾c; September, 81@81 13-16c, closed 81¾c; December, 82¾@83¼c, closed 83¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 136,025 bu; exports, 1,000 bu Spot steady; No. 2, 41¾c f. o. b. afloat, 41c elevator. Options opened steady and afterwards improved further on substantial domestic buying, export demand, and the rise in wheat; closed firm at ¾c net advance. July, 40@40¼c, closed 40¼c; September, 40@40¼c, closed 40¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 168,569 bu; exports, 344,021 bu. Spot dull; No. 2, 30½@31c; No. 3, 30c; No. 3 white, 32c; track white, 32@38c; options steady.

Hay firm. Hops steady. Hides firm. Leather steady. Wool firm. Coal steady. Beef quiet. Beef hams, $22.50@23.00. Cut meats steady; pickled hams, 9@9½c; pickled bellies, 6@7c. Lard easier; steamed, $5.25. Refined steady; crushed, 6c; powdered, 5¾c; granulated, 5½c.

Coffee—Dull.

California dried fruits—Dull, but steady. Evaporated apples—Common, 6½@7c; prime wire tray, 8½@8¾c; choice, 8¼@8½c; fancy, 9@9½c. Prunes, 3½@8¾c. Apricots—Royal, 14c. Moor Park, 14@18c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 10@12c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—Flour—Quiet; patents, $3.70@3.80; straights, $3.30@3.40; clear, $3.10@3.30. Wheat—Higher and firm. No. 2 red cash elevator, 76¾c; track, 77¾@78c; July, 76¾@77¼c; September, 78¼@78¾c; No. 2 hard, 72½@73½c. Corn—Higher. No. 2 cash, 34½c; track, 35½@35¾c; June, 35½@35¾c; July, 35¾@36c. Oats—Higher and firm; No. 2 cash, 26¼c; track, 27½c; June, 26½c; July, 25¾c; September, 22c; No. 2 white, 29½@30c. Rye—Nominal, 57c. Flaxseed—Lower; 98c. Whisky—Steady; $1.26. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bris.; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bris.; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

Pork—Steady; $9.00. Lard—Easier; prime, steam, $4.82½; choice, $4.85.

Lead—Better; $4.35@4.37½. Spelter—Dull; $5.60.

Poultry—Steady; chickens, 8c; springs, 10c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, 5c; springs, 8½c; geese, 7½c. Butter—Steady; creamery, 15@18½c; dairy, 12@15c. Eggs—Firm; 10c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 22.—While the market ruled dull up to noon there was a firm undertone to it with little pressure to sell. After noon hour the market continued to creep higher, based on the growing totals of wheat sold today for export. Receipts, 284 cars; shipments, 267 cars; at 72¾c. The demand for cash wheat was slow, millers not being active buyers. Wheat to arrive was offered ½c above the prevailing little bid and realized. No. 1 Northern had the premium of ½c over July for ordinary quality with a few choice cars running to 1c@1½c over. Flour—First patents, $3.85@3.95; second patents, $3.65@3.75; first bakers', $2.75@2.85.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 22.—Wheat—July, 68¾c; September, 69¾c; No. 2 hard, 70@70¼c; No. 3, 67½@69¾c; No. 2 red, 71@72c; No. 3, 68@69¾c. Corn—July, 31¾c; September, 31¾c; No. 2 white mixed, 33½c; No. 2 white, 33¼c; No. 3, 33c. Oats —No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 26½c. Hay—Choice timothy, $8.50@9.00; choice prairie, $7.00@ 8.00. Butter—Creamery, 16½c; dairy, 13c. Eggs —Fresh, 10½c.

DULUTH, Minn., June 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 78¼c; July, 78¼c; No. 1 Northern cash, 75¾c; July, 75¾c; September, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 spring, 68¾c. Linseed—Firm; cash, 87½c; May, 87½c. Corn—Steady. Receipts—Wheat, 221,000 bu; shipments, 80,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 22.—Wheat—Active, higher; No. 2 cash, 77½c; July, 78c bid. Corn—Dull, firm; No. 2 mixed, 34½c. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 25½c. Rye—Firm; No. 2 cash, 59c bid. Cloverseed—Active, higher; prime new cash, $4.05; November, $4.7c bid. Oil—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 22.—Flour—Dull. Wheat—Stronger; No. 1 Northern, 76@77c; No. 2 Northern, 75@75½c. Corn—Steady; sample, 35@36c. Rye—Firm; No. 1, 60½c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 42c; sample, 36@42c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 22.—Spirits turpentine—Quiet, 38½@36¾c. Rosin—Quiet, 90c and 95c. Crude turpentine—Firm, $1.35, $2.10, and $2.20. Tar—Firm, $1.30.

PEORIA, Ill., June 22.—Corn—Firmer; No. 3, 33¼@33¾c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 27@ 27½c. Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.26 for finished goods.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 22.—Spirits turpentine—Firm, 37c. Rosin—Firm, unchanged.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Quotations on Grain, Cattle, and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Bacon—Short ribs dull, 29s 6d. Hams—Short cut firm, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut dull, 30s 6d. Tallow—Prime city firm, 23s. Turpentine—Spirits nominal. Wheat—Spot dull; futures quiet; July, 5s 11¾d; September, 6s 1¾d; December, 6s 2¾d.

Cotton—Spot, good business done; prices lower. American middling fair, 3 29-32d; good middling, 3 9-16d; middling, 3 11-32d; low middling, 3 5-32d; good ordinary, 2 13-32d; ordinary, 2 25-32d.

The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for speculation and export, and included 14,000 American. Receipts, 500 bales, all American. Futures opened easy, with a fair demand, and closed steady, unsettled. American middling, l. m. c., June, 3 17-64d buyers; June and July, 3 17-64d value; July and August, 3 17-64d sellers; August and September, 3 17-64@3 17-64d buyers; September and October, 3 16-64d sellers; October and November, 3 15-64d sellers; November and December, 3 14-64d value; December and January, 3 14-64d value; January and February, 3 14-64d buyers; February and March, 3 13-64d sellers; March and April, 3 13-64@3 14-64d buyers; April and May, 3 16-64@3 17-64d sellers.

In the New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—[Special.]—Poultry—Live—Spring chickens, per lb, 15@22c; fowls, 11c; roosters, 7c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, per pair, 55@70c; geese, per pair, $1.00@1.25; pigeons, 20@30c.

Dressed—Turkeys, average grades, hens or toms, per lb, 10c; broilers, Philadelphia large, per lb, 30@35c; do small and medium, 20@28c; do Pennsylvania mixed weights, 20@28c; do Western dry picked, 3 lb or over to pair, 20@22c; do scalded, 3 lb or over to pair, 18@20c; do dry picked or scalded, 2@2½ lb to pair, 14@16c; do dry picked or scalded, under 2 lb, 12@13c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 11c; do Western dry picked, prime, 10½@11c; do Southwestern dry picked, prime, 10½c; do Western, scalded, prime, 10½c; do heavy, 10c; old cocks, Western, 6@6½c.

Ducks—Eastern, per lb, 14@15c; do Long Island, spring, 14@15c; do Western spring, 8@10c; do Western old, 6@8c; geese, Western old, 4@6c; squabs, choice, large, white, per doz, $2.00@2.25; do small and dark, $1.25@1.50.

In the New York Dry Goods Market.

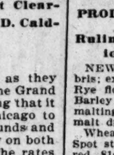
NEW YORK, June 22.—The demand for dark fancy prints keeps up well and business is again reported. Staple prints in steady demand at firm prices. Ginghams in light supply and firm. Brown sheetings and drills firm for heavyweights. Print cloths inactive and unchanged. Odd gray goods have a tendency to favor buyers. Bleached cottons steady, with moderate demand in medium and fine grades. Low grades barely steady. Denims and other coarse colored cottons quiet and featureless. Men's wear worsteds strong and in good demand. Dress goods firm and fair business doing.

BIG CASH GRAIN TRADE.

PRICES ARE ADVANCED ON DEVELOPMENT OF SHIPPING DEMAND.

Liverpool Shows Unexpected Strength —France Is Complaining of Wet Harvest Weather—Most of the Continental Markets Are Higher—Primary Receipts Away Over Those of Last Season—Corn Has Good Speculative Support.

Cash business for the first time in some days was the principal consideration on which an advance in wheat was predicted. There were early indications of demand for shipping lots, and before the close of 'Change engagements of about 650,000 bu were announced. McReynolds & Co., Bartlett-Frazier, Milmine-Bodman, J. F. Harris, and, in fact, most of the shipping houses had a hand in the business. A lot of Kansas City wheat was sold to be moved out by way of Chicago, and there were good engagements at Duluth. The seaboard people rounded up the day's business, as announced prior to the close of 'Change, as 162 loads. This evidence of better demand was the factor on which wheat advanced about ⅞c. The strength was well maintained, and closing prices were the best of the session. The market was opened at a fractional advance on the unexpectedly higher prices in Liverpool. The market was up there early, and closed with futures higher by ¼d to ½d. Spot wheat was unchanged. Half a dozen commission houses here and at St. Louis had cables complaining of excessive rains in France, where harvest is in progress, and although there was one cable apparently complaining of heat and drought the complaints of wet harvest conditions in France were supposed to be the occasion of the Liverpool strength. Paris was up 5 to 20 centimes, but Antwerp was not in sympathy with the upturn, and closed at a fractional decline. Buda-Pesth was said to be the equivalent of 2¼c higher, and Berlin of ½c. The Russian crop news was what might be called a little mixed.



July Wheat Range.

European Crop Position Raised.

The European crop damage situation, however, was brought to the front to a greater extent than on any previous day recently. The Price Current's comments were bearish, as was the showing of primary receipts. Receipts were 942,000 bu, against only 87,000 bu a year ago. Clearances were free at the equivalent of 540,000 bu. The two Northwestern markets had 535 cars, against 417 a week ago and 62 a year ago. Local receipts were 110 cars, against 26 the same day last season. The volume of speculative trade was not heavy.

The corn market had in addition to the active support by local bull campaigners the indications of shipping demand and a material reduction in freight rates East. There was considerable conflict as to the shipping business right up to the close of 'change. There were houses which sent out estimates as high as 1,400,000 bu of corn sold, and there were others denying that any business of any consequence had been worked. The speculative selling for several days has been scattered, and prices responded to buying led by Patten, Kaufman & Day, and Bartlett-Frazier. Clearances were 347,000 bu. Local receipts were away over the estimate at 795 cars, while the estimate for today is 1,020 cars. The seaboard demand for rye and barley for export was a help to prices.

Hog Receipts Are Heavy.

Considering the enormous receipts of hogs the provision market is relatively steady. The strength is in the cash more than in the speculative situation. Liverpool, while 6d lower on some cuts of bacon, was once more up 6d on hams. Shipments are away more and lard were greater than last season at 2,963,000 lbs and 1,267,000 lbs respectively. Local receipts of hogs were over the estimate, with prices 5c lower. Western markets had 92,000 hogs, against 73,000 a year ago.

There was an unusually heavy trade in oats at prices about ½c higher at the close, and, as for several days past, the July delivery was the favorite. Norton, McReynolds, Patten, Nye-Jenks, Lamson, and McIntyre-Wardwell were among the representative buyers and they had a long list of followers. The offerings came in a scattered way from the crowd generally. Crop reports were about as usual, the Price Current making oats prospects fully equal to previous indications. Receipts were 244,300 bu, as compared with 168,400 bu on the corresponding day last year. Shipments were 202,400 bu, as against 172,200 last year. Local cash sales were 100,000 bu. Rye was strongly bulled by Irwin-Green, who ran July up 1½c, making July 61c. This was bid at the close. Earlier sales were at 59¾c. September sold at 58¼c, closing 58¾c asked. One car of No. 2 regular, in store, sold at 62c. Barley continued firm on a range of 38@42c, according to quality offered. October timothy sold at $1.27½. For the same delivery in clover $7.75 was asked. Flaxseed ruled slow and generally easier under absence of demand. No. 1 Northwestern declined 1c, to $1.08, and July an equal decline, to $1.04. September sold off from 98c to 97c and October from 97c to 96c. There were 5 cars here, 3 at Minneapolis and 2 at Duluth.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Steady under moderate demand. Winter wheat patents, quotably $3.65@3.75; straights, $3.35@3.45; special spring brands, $4.35; hard patents, $3.70@3.80; straights, $3.10@3.30; soft patents, $3.40@3.50; soft bakers' exports, bags, $2.30@2.45; white rye, brls, $2.90@3.00; dark rye, $2.80@2.90.

WINTER WHEAT—In fair demand and firmer. Sales free on board: No. 2 red, 74¾@76c; No. 3 hard, 73c; No. 2 hard, 73¾c; No. 3 white, 74½c.

SPRING WHEAT—In good shipping demand at slightly stronger prices. Sales in store: No. 2 Northern, 74¼@75c; No. 3 spring, 73@74½c. Free on board: No. 4, 70c; No. 3, 72@74c; No. 2, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 75c; No. 1 Northern, 75¾c. Billed through: No. 3, 73@73½c.

CORN—In good demand, firm, and slightly higher. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 34¾@35¼c; No. 2 yellow, 35@35¾c; No. 2 white, 35½@35¾c; No. 3, 34¼@34¾c; No. 3 white, 34¾@35c; No. 3 yellow, 34¾@35c; No. 4, 33½@33½c; no grade, 30@31½c. On track and free on board: No. 2 grade, 28@31¾c; No. 3, 32@33¼c; No. 3, 35c; No. 3 white, 30@37c. Billed through: No grade, 29c; No. 4, 29@30¼c; No. 3 yellow, 33@33¼c; No. 2, 34¼c; No. 3 white, 33½c; No. 2 white, 34¼c.

OATS—Steady, in good demand and higher. Sales in store and to go: No. 4, 23@26¾c; No. 4 white, 28@28¾c; No. 3 white, 28½@28¾c; No. 2, 26@26¼c. On track and free on board: No. 4, 26¼@26¾c; No. 4 white, 28@28½c; No. 3, 26¼@26¼c; No. 3 white, 28@28¾c; No. 2, 26¾@26¾c; No. 2 white, 30c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 26¾@28c; No. 3, 23¾@25¾c; No. 3 white, 27¾@28¼c; No. 2, 25¾@25¾c.

PROVISIONS—Easy and generally lower. Cash lots mess pork, $8.15@8.20 for regular and $7.40@7.50 for old. Lard, $5.00@5.02½ for choice and $4.92½@4.95 for old. Short ribs, $4.50@4.80 according to weight.

HAY—Firm. Receipts, 805 tons. Track sales included choice timothy, $11.75@12.00; No. 1 timothy, $11.50; choice prairie, $10.00 @10.50; No. 1 prairie, $10.00; not graded prairie, $7.00@8.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The directors took action on the Fourth of July adjournment yesterday and made it from Saturday afternoon to Wednesday morning. Exchanges throughout the country will, it is said, generally observe the holiday in like manner.

Here is a sample of the country dispatches which make 'Change pieces to the spring advices of floods absolutely abandoned: "It is from Mattoon, Ill., and reads:

"Farmers here who intended plowing up wheat six weeks ago now say they did not have time and are glad, as it has come out wonderfully and will make 20 bu to the acre. One farmer says he will have 500 to 600 bu from thirty acres."

Puts on July wheat ranged from 74¼@74¾c and calls from 75¾@75¾c. September puts sold from 76¼@76¾c and calls from 77¼@77¾c. Curb prices on wheat were a shade easier at 75¾c for July and 76¾c for September.

A Liverpool cable to Counselman reads: "Good rains have fallen in Russia for several days; prospects of spring wheat much improved."

Kansas City wires that three-quarters of the wheat received there are export grain simply routed via that market.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 150 cars; corn, 1,030 cars; oats, 240 cars; hogs, 28,000.

Reduced rail rates are having considerable to do with slightly more active conditions in both corn and oats in a shipping way. Under latest rates quoted the lake and rail rate is practically the same as the lake rate. It now costs 11c to get corn and 12c to get oats to New York, domestic. The export rate is 9½c on corn and 11½c on oats. To Philadelphia, where the demand is just now particularly good, the domestic corn rate is 8c and the export rate 8½c. On oats the domestic rate is 11c and the export 10½c. Charters were for 150,000 bu corn and 118,000 bu barley.

The Price Current, in its weekly summary, said: "Week mainly favorable for growing crops. Nothing less encouraging in winter wheat prospects. Spring wheat fully as favorable as previously, but considerable unduly rank growth. Oats fully equal to previous indications. Corn gained some in average condition. Packing, 525,000 hogs, against 440,000 last year."

WHEAT.

	Closed Wednesday.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed June 22.
July	74⅞	74⅞	74⅜	75¼-⅜	74⅞
Sept.	76-⅛	77	76½	76⅞	76⅝
Dec.	77⅝-½	78⅝-½	77⅛	78⅝-½	78⅛

CORN

July	34⅝-½	34⅞	34½	34⅝	34⅞
Sept.	34½-⅝	34⅝-5	34⅝	34⅞	35⅜
Dec.	33¾	34⅛	33⅞	34	34

OATS.

July	24½-⅝	25	24½-⅝	24⅞-⅝	25⅜-⅝
Sept.	21⅝-½	21⅝	21⅜	22⅝-¾	21-½
May	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24⅝	24

MESS PORK.

July	8.22½-5	8.20	8.10	8.15-17½	9.52½
Sept.	8.42½	8.40	8.30	8.35	9.67½

LARD.

July	5.02½	5.00-2½	5.00	5.00	5.67½
Sept.	5.15	5.15	5.10-12½	5.12½	5.77½

SHORT RIBS—SIDES.

July	4.72½	4.70	4.67½	4.70	5.40
Sept.	4.85-7½	4.85	4.82½	4.82½-5	5.47½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	13	2		15
Spring wheat	19	70	6	95
Corn	208	430	157	795
Oats	11	131	46	188
Rye	2			2
Barley	..	2	3	5
Totals	243	645	212	1,100

Inspected out: 135,000 bu Northern spring, 52,269 bu corn, 13,068 bu barley. Total, 440,337 bu.

STEADY TONE IN FARM STUFF.

Moderate Quantities Coming In and Shipping Demand Excellent.

Produce prices were steady yesterday, with a good demand for both fruit and vegetables. Strawberries were quoted a shade higher because of light receipts, as is always a feature of the close of the season. Racine is having strong competition this year with Sparta, a section in which little or no fruit has been raised heretofore.

Melons were in better supply, a car of Rockyford gems coming on the market. This is the first consignment of the season of a full car of this variety.

Excellent shipping demand was a feature of the market and tended to keep prices steady.

Quotations on round lots are as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, c'y ex.	17¼@18c
Firsts	16½@17c
Seconds	13½@14c
Dairy, fancy	15@16c
Packing stock	12@13c
Eggs, fresh	10½@11c
Limburger, full cream	10@11c
Young America	11@12c
Cheddars	10@11c
Swiss, full cream	12@13c

POULTRY.

Live turkeys, lb	8@8c
Chickens	10½@11c
Broilers	12@15c
Geese, doz	$3.50@4.00
Iced turkeys	7@9c
Chickens	8½@9c
Ducks	8@9c
Geese	6@7c

VEGETABLES.

Asp'gus, Mich., 1 doz bun	25@50c
Ottawa, 2 doz	$1.00@1.25
Home'n, 4 doz	$1.00@1.25
Beets, Miss., 1-bu boxes	75c@$1.25
Beans, wax, bu	$1.12@1.50
Medium	$1.05@1.06
Wax, ill., bu	$1.25@1.50
Cuc'bs, home grown, doz	30@40c
Mpls., bu box	50@85c
C'lflower, crts	50c@$1.50
Cabbage, Miss., crt	$1.00@1.50
Cairo, small crts	40@50c
St. Louis	90c@$1.00
Green peas, bu bas	50@75c
Lettuce, St. Louis, bu	50@75c
Kale, brl	25@50c
	90c@$1.00
Lettuce, ¼ brl	40@50c
Mushrooms, lb	25@40c
Mint, 1-3 bu	25c
Onions, bu house	$1.00
Onions, La., brl	$2.50@3.00
Green, boxes	50@75c
Potatoes, old	35@40c
Peerless, brl	$2.25@2.75
Burbanks	$2.00@2.50
Sacks	60@65c
Pieplt'box 50 lbs	15@25c
Bris	$1.00@1.25
Radishes, ill., 100 bunches	50@75c
Spinach, ill., tubs	75c
Tomatoes, Miss., 4-bas. crts., fancy	75c@$1.00
Culls	50@75c
Texas	$1.00@1.25

FRUITS.

Apples, Spies	$3.50@5.50
Baldwins	$3.00@4.00
Western, bx	$1.25@2.50
Strawberries, Mich., 16 qts	75c@$1.00
North., Mich	$1.25@1.50
Racine	$1.25@1.50
Ch'ries, 24 qts	75c@$1.10
Gooseberries, 24 qts	60@75c
Black raspberries, ill., 24 qts	$1.25@1.40
Ind., 24 qts	$2.00@2.25
Ill., 24 qts	$1.50@2.25
Blackberries, 24 qts	$1.25@2.00
Red raspberries, 24 pts	$1.00@1.75
Cala. peaches, 20-lb box	75c@$1.00
Apricots, 4-bas. crt	$2.00@2.25
Cherries, bl'k, good	$1.50
Plums, Clyman, 4-bas. crt	$1.00@1.25
Plums, Japan, 4-bas. crate	$1.50@2.00
Cherries, Royal Anne, 10-lb	$1.00@1.75
Peaches, Tex., 4-bas. crate	75c@$1.00
Plums, 24 qts	90c@$1.00
Oranges, Med. Sweets	$3.25@3.75
Seedlings	$2.75@3.00
Valen. Lake	$4.00@4.50
Lemons, Mes'a	$3.00@3.75
Cal., 300@360	$2.75@3.00
420s	$2.25@2.75
Bananas, bch	$1.00@1.75
Watermelons, car, Ga.	$130.00@225.00
100	$30.00@40.00
Gems, Florida	$2.50@3.00

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 22.—Credit balances, $1.13. Certificates, no bid. Shipments, 43,681 brls; average, 76,469 brls; runs, 95,902 brls; average, 82,-334 brls.

BUYS MICHIGAN AVENUE LOTS.

Eldridge Fowler of Detroit Pays $100,000 for Forty Feet—Under a Long Lease.

Eldridge M. Fowler of Detroit, Mich., has purchased from Augustus Lowell, Arthur T. Lyman, and George R. Harris, trustees, of Boston, for $100,000 cash, the ground at 148 and 149 Michigan avenue. The property has a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 171. The ground was under a ninety-nine-year lease to Noble B. Judah from Jan. 10, 1890, for a rental of $4,000 a year, but he assigned that lease to Annie L. Rhodes, and the contract continues in force. The ground is improved with a four-story and basement brick building occupied by the Carrara Paint company on the first floor and the Central Union Telephone company on the second, third, and fourth floors. The property was valued by the Tax commission at $179,240, of which $140,000 was in the land and $39,240 in the building. The sale was negotiated by Arthur C. Fetzer, agent for the McCormick estate.

A report was circulated yesterday that the Chicago National Bank was negotiating for the purchase of the Schloesser property at the northwest corner of La Salle and Adams streets, on which to erect a modern bank building, but officials of the institution denied the story.

GRAPHOPHONE IN MURDER CASE

Talking Machine Admitted as a Witness by a Justice in California.

San Francisco, Cal., June 22.—In Police Judge Conlan's court today a graphophone was used to present a statement made by George Frederick Trueworthy, accused of murdering one Landsman during a street fight some weeks ago. The attorneys for the defense argued against admitting the talking machine, but the court ordered otherwise and the statement issued from the trumpet in clear, distinct tones.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

The owner of a big carrier was offered a cargo of grain the would have brought him $5,000, but he rejected it. This is a fair index of the freight market. Not nearly enough boats were to be had to satisfy shippers, and much grain went over to next week. Charters—To Buffalo: Prentice, Halsted, Middlesex, Appomattox, Eltmmere, corn. To Sarnia: New Orleans, oats.

CLEVELAND, O.—Duluth grain shippers today offered 2½ cents for wheat tonnage, and vessels to load next month were placed at that figure. An advance in iron ore from the head of the lakes is not far off, as there are no boats offering for that trade and 75 cents per ton will attract them. A little Escanaba tonnage is placed at old rates. Chartered—Coal—Germanic, Hutchinson, Ohio to Gladstone, 40 cents; Wyoming, Ashtabula to Duluth, 35 cents.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Wotan, Celtic, Stewart.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Cleared—Arabian, coal, Port William; Frost, coal, Chicago.

ERIE, Pa. — Arrived — Yakima, Shenandoah. Cleared—Venice, Buffalo; Hundred and Twenty-six, Duluth.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Mills, 4 a. m.; Hickox, 5; Schroeder, 6; Olga, Soper, 2 p. m.; Iowana, 4. Up—Foster, Alert, 11 last night; Sawyer, 5 p. m.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Van Allen, Buffalo; Bermuda and consorts, coal, Duluth; Nipigon and consorts, Chassell; Bothnia, Green Bay; Valencia, Toledo.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—Arrived—Hadley, Ed Buckley, Pathfinder, Sagamore, Marion. Cleared —Pathfinder, Buckley, Manistee; Whitaker, Ionia, Schlesinger, Escanaba.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Devereux, Sitka, Yukon, Fontana. Cleared—Coal—Germanic, Gladstone; Philip Minch, Chicago; Roedale, Port William; Monguagon, Algomah Mills. Light—Chisholm, Marquette; Crosthwaite, Exile, Jersey, Duluth.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Chicago, Selwyn Eddy. Smith & Post. Cleared—Coal—Morley, Starrucca, Milwaukee; Venice, Superior; Charles Eddy, Huron, Chicago; Grover, Kelley's Island; Light—Brazil, Hundred and Sixteen, Superior; Presque Isle; Brightie, Gawn, Woolson, Duluth.

DULUTH - SUPERIOR — Arrived — Rockefeller and whale

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

AXLESMITHS—COMPETENT, ON STEEL R. R. car axles; steady employment. Apply Pittsburg Forge & Iron Co., 9th Ward, Allegheny, Pa.

BAKER—FIRST-CLASS OVEN MAN AND feeder. Quaker Biscuit Works, Hoyne-av. and Churchill-st.

DRAFTSMAN—MAP WORK; MUST BE GOOD penman; wages, 35 cents per hour. Address X 431, Tribune office.

PRACTICAL MATTRESS MAKER. 9 WEST-state-st., Hammond, Ind.

TILE SETTERS—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS; steady wages and hours. Apply to the C. S. Belmont Mantel Co., 910 Pine-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—$20 MONTH AND BOARD; ONE to milk. Address X 431, Tribune office.

COACHMAN—GOOD, WITH BEST REFS. CALL in morning, 2715 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

$25—LOOKING FOR WORK. CALL STROUP'S Bureau, 199 and 201 Clark-st., second floor.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY, Central Music Hall, secures educated employes for a large number of business firms; has many positions waiting the right parties.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR with office work; state experience and give references. Address X 449, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—RAPID; REM. OPERATOR; 25c. C. DUNBAR, 108 La Salle-st.

YOUNG MAN—EXPERIENCED, AS STENOGRAPHER and office assistant. Address C O 241, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

A MAN THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN the coating of photographic papers by hand and machinery; good wages and steady work for one who is reliable and competent. Address, giving experience and references, C O 242, Tribune office.

ABLE-BODIED MEN, UNMARRIED, BE-tween ages of 18 and 35, of good character and temperate habits. For information apply to Recruiting office, 82 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUYER—A TRAVELING BUYER TO CALL ON dealers and railroad companies to buy scrap iron in car lots; must have experience and furnish satisfactory reference. Call at the Saratoga Hotel, Room 436, any time after 6 o'clock p. m.

MAN FOR CARPET SHADE AND UPHOL-stery work by a large house in city of 35,000; a good chance for sober, industrious workman. Address, giving age, experience, salary wanted, and references, X 434, Tribune office.

MAN—EXPERIENCED REAL ESTATE MAN on commission; good opening. X 443, Tribune.

MAN—FIRST-CLASS PAN MAN TO GO TO BALtimore. Address B C 60, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—STRONG, ABOUT 20, TO MAKE himself useful; must have some knowledge of bookkeeping; must live with parents; salary $8; references. Address, in own hand, X 448, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER — EXPERIENCED, IN A laundry; not afraid of work; state salary, with references. Address X 963, Tribune office.

LADY—EXPERIENCED, TO LOOK UP CREDits and assist with collections. Apply 1622 Masonic Temple.

LADY — EXPERIENCED IN STATIONERY stock; position permanent if competent; state where and how long employed. X 459, Tribune.

LADY—GOOD, RAPID PENMAN; STATE AGE, experience, wages. Address X 469, Tribune office.

SALESLADIES—THREE, EXPERIENCED, FOR photographic supplies. Apply Superintendent's office, The Fair.

SALESLADIES—FOR CHEAP JEWELRY store; come prepared to work. X 436, Tribune office.

SALESLADY—LADY AS SALESLADY IN CONfectionery and soda water store; good position to one who can take charge of things and make herself useful. 3601 Wabash-av.

Domestics.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS LADY; WAGES $7 PER week. 1844 Prairie-av.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS; MUST HAVE REFERence. 3408 South Park-av.

COOK—GOOD; FIVE IN FAMILY; $5; STATE references. Address Box 316, Lake Forest, Ill.

HOUSEWORK—COLORED GIRL FOR GENERal housework; must be competent cook and laundress. Flat A, 4417 Indiana-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL, GENERAL HOUSEwork. 1st flat, 4730 Calumet-av.

LAUNDRESS—GOOD, AT 4824 WOODLAWN-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER — EXPERIENCED. CALL 639 W. Madison-st.

Stenographers.

LADY—STENOGRAPHER AND S. P. OPERator; expert; state age, experience, wages. Address X 466, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

LADY—OF BUSINESS ABILITY. CALL BEfore noon, 87 Dearborn-st., room 7, 2d floor.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. The Saturday Evening Post—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by the Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of The Ladies' Home Journal, is offered to subscribers for one year only, for $1—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured and distribute 5,000 September 1st among our agents. The person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1 each per year. At this special low subscription price subscriptions can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS—I HAVE THE BEST BICYCLE TOOL ever patented; 12 tools in one; weighs 8 oz.; sample 25c. R. 60, 92 La Salle-st.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

$10 COURSE—DRESSMAKING, LADIES' TAILoring, or millinery; shirt waist and skirt patterns cut to measure, 25c. Schow System, 103 State.

$20 COURSE OF LESSONS FOR $10 TO NEXT 17 pupils. Storey's Ladies' Tailor and Millinery College, Central Music Hall.

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DR. MINA BELLE, EXPERT IN TREATMENT of diseases of women; irregularities, etc.; elegant accommodations for her private residence; strictly confidential; advice personally or by mail; confinement taken; infants adopted; honest dealings; refers to all. will take one to work for board. 251 Indiana-av.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ,
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cures all female troubles and irregularities by never-failing method without operation; comfortable private beds; 24 years' experience in Charitie Hospital in Berlin; success guaranteed.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW,
licensed physician; expert 27 years' irregularities, female troubles; painless method; no operation; good results; private home, 330 E. Division-st. bet. Sedgwick and Wells; of. hr., 10 to 4; 7 to 8.

DR. W. ADAMS-ST.—MRS. DR. ZARA, EXPERT in all female diseases, irregularities, etc.; safe, painless treatment; elegant accommodations for lying-in cases before and during confinement; information by mail or personally free.

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COLUMBIA SANITARIUM—
takes confinement cases, etc.; male and female patients; examinations and consultation free; references. 587 Jackson-blvd.

NO CURE, C. HOWARD, M. D. TREATS IRregularities; takes confinement cases; 25c. 146 E. Madison-st. R. 3, nr. State. Hrs. 9-8.

MRS. DR. LINCOLN TREATS FEMALE DISeases and irregularities; private home before and during confinement; advice free. 26, 200 State-st.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., female physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours 9 to 7; Sundays, 10 to 5.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—BANK FIXTURES AND SAFE, at Bank of Commerce, banking floor, Security Bldg., 8th-av. and Madison.

FOR SALE—NEW COMPUTING SCALE, SUIT-able for meat market. Inquire at 1 Grove-av., Oak Park.

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WANTED—PARTNER WITH EXPERIENCE IN established real estate and renting office; $1,000 and great chance. Address X 471, Tribune.

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WANTED—TO PURCHASE BOARD OF TRADE membership. Address, stating lowest cash price, X 467, Tribune office.

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3000 GROVELAND-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT and rear rooms, with or without board; furniture, carpets all new; 1 block from I. C. depot or Cottage Grove cars; cheap.

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507 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR AUDITORIUM—Cool, lake frontage; best rooms, table; refs.

West Side.

473 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR THE PARK—Elegant front room with board.

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361 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR LAKE—LARGE, light, pleasant room with excellent board for two; a pleasant home among pleasant people; telephone in house.

373 SUPERIOR-ST.—PLEASANT LARGE AND small rooms, with board; walking distance.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT rooms with board.

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HOTEL RAINIER, 33D-ST. AND COTTAGE Grove-av.—Fireproof; American and European; rooms single and en suite, with or without private bath; cuisine unexcelled. Telephone South 394

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BOARD—BY YOUNG MAN IN PRIVATE FAMily, North Side. Address X 454, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—2801 INDIANA-AV., 2 FRONT, light, cool housekeeping rooms; pleasant home for 2 adults; also other rooms; modern conveniences.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT ROOMS; SINgle or en suite; modern conveniences and bath. 3601 Calumet, Suite 208.

TO RENT—227 MICHIGAN-AV., AUDITORIUM block, elegant alcove, $30 per mo.; electric light.

West Side.

TO RENT—96 LOOMIS-ST., NEWLY FURNISHed front and side rooms; viewing Jackson-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT—114 DEARBORN-AV., DOUBLE AND single front rooms; walking distance; prices reasonable.

Suburban.

TO RENT—SHERIDAN ROAD, NEAR LAKE, two choice rooms, X 430, Tribune.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR light housekeeping; South Side. Address B V 740, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE EAST FRONT room; must be within 4 blocks of Chicago University. Address X 448, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN HOUSE, MICH-blvd., near 32d-st.; $2,100 per year. MATSON, HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—IF YOU want an up-to-date 16-room house, furnished complete, steam heat, gas, call and see WILLIAM W. WEARE, 1466 Old Colony Bldg.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 OAKWOOD-BLVD., TEL. OAK. 1276.
THE CALUMET, s. e. cor. Calumet-av. and 58th-st., new, hardwood floors and bath; 5 and 6 rooms; $25 to $35.
THE SHENANDOAH, 97 to 105 Oakwood-av., 5 rooms, $22.50 up.
THE MARMION, 3744 Lake-av., 5 and 6 rooms, new; $30 to $45.
THE LORRAINE, n. e. cor. 36th and Ellis-av., 4 to 6 rooms; $22.50 to $40.
THE REGINALD, s. w. cor. 44th and Forrestville-av., 5 to 7 rooms; $27.50 to $45.
4835 Prairie-av., 3d flat, 8 rooms; $35.
6145 Ellis-av., 6 and 7 rooms; $30 to $35.
5526 Jefferson-av., 7 rooms; $30.
3133 Groveland-av., 6 and 7 rooms; $27.50 to $30.
4023 Vincennes-av., 7 rooms, 2d floor; $30 to $35.
The Manitou, s. e. cor. 60th and Prairie, $30.
The Ismond, 211 41st-st., 4 rooms; $23.
520 50th-st., 6 rooms; $30; 2d flat.
4525 Vincennes-av., 7 and 8 rooms, new hardwood floors; newly decorated; $32.50 and $35.
449 E. 44th-st., near Forrestville, 7 and 8 rooms; new; $37.50 to $40.

TO RENT—289-97 43D-ST., 6 ROOMS; $22.50, $25, $27.50. See janitor.
4251 Evans-av., 7 rooms, 3d floor; $25.
570 43d-st., 6 rooms, $25; block to "L" station.
4504 Champlain-av., 6 rooms, $22.50.
6333 Drexel-av., 7 rooms, 1st floor; $25.
2942-52 Cottage Grove-av., 4 rooms, $18.
Steam flat and all modern conveniences.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 570 43d-st.

TO RENT—JUNE RENT FREE—ELEGANT new 7 and 8-room stone front flats, mahogany finish, cabinets, tile bath, etc.; 4040 Greenwood-av.; 1 block south of Lexington-av. elevated station; see this at once; $30 to $35. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS—STEAM heat.
4750 Wabash-av., 4 rooms; $18.
N. w. cor. Berkeley-av. and 52d-st., 5 rooms; $25.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE MONROE, 5513-25 MONROE-av., modern steam-heated apartments: one 5 rooms, $18, one 6 rooms, $20; one 7 rooms, $25; one 8 rooms, $17 to $30; hot water, elevator, gas ranges, electric lights included.

TO RENT—3361 CALUMET-AV., MODERN 6-room heated flat, good and cheap.
141 26th-st., 4 rooms and bath.
3233 Indiana-av., 8 rooms, modern, heated.
H. M. BRIDGMAN, 3106 Indiana-av.

TO RENT — RAINIER APARTMENT BLDG., 33d-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; fireproof; 3 to 7 room apartments, including elevators, electric light, refrigerators, ranges, etc. Telephone South 394.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, $10 up, in the Palo Alto, s. e. cor. State and 39th-sts., the Follansbee, n. w. cor. 23d and Wabash. Office 174 23d-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 6-ROOM 2D FLAT, ALL conveniences. Washington Park, 5346 S. Jackson-av., n. e. cor. 54th, next east of Cottage Grove-av.; $25; open.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BLDG., VERY DESIRable flats; location convenient for business men; all modern conveniences; terms reasonable; elevator. 90 224-st.

TO RENT—6037 VINCENNES-AV., 8-ROOM steam-heat all modern $50 flat; next park and road, for $25; $20 to October. Flat open, or 431, 108 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms no bath, $14; all modern; hot water, elevator, modern. 3106 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list.
H. O. STONE & CO., 209 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN NEW "FOLLANSBEE," n. w. cor. 22d and Wabash; everything modern. Agent at building. Phone S. 472.

TO RENT — ELEGANT FURNISHED STONE flats, 7 rooms, 3416 Lake-av., Kenwood, $55. See them. Call 175 Dearborn, R. 606.

West Side.

TO RENT—$25—ELEGANT STEAM-HEATED 7 room modern flat; West Side; will give one month's rent free and moving expenses. Address C O 226, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW 7-R. STEAM H. FLAT, $25; 2 minutes Lake-st. L station. 1257 Fulton-st. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 96 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS, NEW BUILDING, 6 and 7 rooms; every convenience, steam heat, hot water, janitor, etc. 1737 Oakdale-av.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—REFINED YOUNG COUple wants furnished flat or house of 4 or 5 rooms. Address X 455, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—ON 39TH-ST., NEAR STATE—ELEgant front room with board.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; FINE LIGHT; TELEphone, etc. Room 306, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT, LARGE OFFICES, SINGLE or en suite. Wolff Bldg., 90 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FURNISHED OFFICE or desk room. WALES, 65 Randolph, cor. State.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT; GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

WE BUY OLD GOLD, SILVER, DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., ROOM 808, 108 State-st., or 63 E. Washington-st., top floor, and 288 S. Clark-st.

BOATS AND YACHTS.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND HAND FOUR-oared rowboat. Address Joliet Stove Works, Joliet, Ill.

FOR SALE—STEAM YACHT; 5X20 FEET. BAKER & BAKER, Springfield, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

START STAMP COLLECTING; ALBUM AND 100 stamps, 75c. F. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MFG. SITE ABUTTING BELT railway; near in city, which owner must sell at once; manufacturer preferred to act immediately; can obtain greatest sacrifice offered in years. Address X 441, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I BUY AND SELL VACANT PROPerty within 6 miles of the Courthouse for cash. HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, Main Floor, 88 La Salle-st., Opposite City Hall.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN ONE-HALF ACTUAL COST.
Fine brick residence and brick barn, 25 ft. lot, on Prairie-av., near 36th-st.; cost the owner $18,000 4 years ago; guarantee title for that amount.
An offer of $8,500 will be considered for immediate sale.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE N. E. CORNER OF HARvard-av. and 87th-st., Englewood, fronting Normal Park; lot 57x100 feet, with double house of 22 rooms; best site possible for a private school, rest cure, or hospital. D. S. HUBBARD JR., R. 402, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—
$115 per ft. will purchase lots on Calumet-av., between 46th and 47th-sts., east front.
Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INVESTORS—6-FLAT FRAME bldg.; May, near 60th-st.; clear; rents, $40 per mo.; first-class repair; sacrifice at $3,000. Address X 426, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS; GREAT opportunity; 3 new stone front houses, 8-room; steam heat, oak floors and trim; $5,000; worth $7,000. 6031-33-35 Vincennes-av. Open. Owner.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME FLATS; ADA, near 63d-st.; clear; all improvements; $13; easy terms. Address X 427, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM HOUSE, INDIANA-AV., near 38th; a snap for cash. SPRINGER & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards in the Kenwood district; go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HOMES, FLATS, vacant, and farms. See us.
JUDD & JUDD, 84 La Salle and 420 W. 63d.

FOR SALE—KIMBARK-AV., BET. 57TH AND 58th-sts., 50x180, east front; below value. W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle-st. Tel. Har. 1263.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT BARGAINS ON EASY TERMS.
$3,000 will purchase 3-story brick, 529 S. Western-av.
$2,500 will purchase 2-story brick, 1169 Grenshaw-st.
$2,000 will purchase brick cottage, 1183 Grenshaw-st.
$2,500 will purchase 3-story brick, all modern improvements, 1173 W. Taylor-st.
Inquire 527 S. Western-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN TO CLOSE an estate; $150 per ft. will purchase lot 80x200 ft. on Homan-av., fronting Garfield Park, 340 ft. south of Lake-st.; finest location in city; also 2 lots on Central Park-av., fronting Ogden-av., $800; easy terms. Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—MARSHfield-av., near Jefferson-st.; 2-story and basement brick 9-room house; bath, gas, and furnace; $3,200. WOLTERSDORF,
Cor. Jackson-blvd. and Seeley-av.

FOR SALE—MAKE AN OFFER—829 W. 12TH-st., 8-story brick building; also 39 Yeaton-av., 2-story brick building. 963 Austin-av., cottage and lot; $2,200 ft. R. HAASE CO., 157 Washington-st.

NORTHWEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GIVINS' GRAND FOURTH OF July celebration and auction sale of 50 lots. There is no reason why real estate should remain much longer. The finances of the country are in good shape and conditions are favorable for an upward move in prices; on the fourth day of July I will hold an auction sale of 50 choice building lots in Givins' great Northwest Subdivision, corner Diversey and California-avs. Lots fronting on California-av., Diversey, Mozart-st., Humboldt-st., Francisco and Wellington-sts. will be sold. Fine brass band will be in attendance. Terms will be announced at the sale. This property is a splendid investment, and there is no part of the city growing as fast. The sale will be held on the tent at 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. This property can be reached by the "L" road to Logan square. Also Armitage, Belmont-av., Fullerton-av., Elston-av. electric cars; also the Chicago and Northwestern railway, Diversey-av. or Humboldt-park station. Come and spend the day out at this beautiful subdivision! Plenty of fine shade trees! We will have a glorious old picnic!
ROBERT C. GIVINS, 100 Washington-st., R. 815.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—5-ROOM COTTAGE, 147H-AV., near Madison-st., with 3 lots, worth $1,500; will sell for $1,250. ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Monroe.
Park Savings Bank, 28 19th-av., Melrose Park.

FOR SALE—50X150 FOOT LOTS AT PALOS Park; large forest trees on the hills; price $250; $10 cash, $5 monthly. Monson & Co., 144 La Salle.

FOR SALE—AT WAUKEGAN, MODERN RESIdent and block; must realize 40 per cent; this is a bargain. R. J. ERSKINE & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN HOME AT great bargain. W. E. DIBBLE, Wilmette.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—TWO TRACTS ON 63D-ST., CHIcago's future boulevard, $500 and $1,200 an acre. N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st. I buy and sell acres NOW.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL—5 ACRES ON 99TH-st., near Western-av.; worth $18,000; will take $12,000 cash.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE TRACTS BETWEEN Stock Yards and Sixteenth-st. some bargains. J. D. HARVEY, 505 First Nat. Bank Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—S. OR N. SIDE VACANT; WILL give new flat bldg., well rented, and add cash. H. M. BRIDGMAN, 3106 Indiana-av.

WANTED—BARGAINS IN CITY, SUBURBAN, and farms for cash and exchange clients.
JUDD & JUDD, 84 La Salle and 420 W. 63d.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR RESIDENCE PROPerty North—400 acres of hardwood timber, fine navigable river in Louisiana, boat landing on the property. This land when cleared will produce enormous crops of sugar cane, tobacco, cotton, or corn. The standing timber can be cut and sold for cash at boat landing. Price $2.50 per acre; will take in exchange Chicago land, and cheap grazing land in southwest La. Address WM. BRIGGS, Mgr., Lake Charles, La.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY—160 acres, 80 acres fine hay land, 80 acres clear; 160 acres in eastern Nebraska; 160 acres in best part of eastern Kansas; 80 acres in Ill.; 444 acres in Mo. WM. M. SMITH,
84 La Salle-st., Room 623.

EXCHANGE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, FOUR blocks Courthouse; one tenant; $10,000 equity, for vacant or rented. X 440, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—2-FLAT BUILDING, $8,000, for improved suburban. X 942, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

IF YOU CAN REDUCE YOUR PRESENT LOAN call on us; we can renew your loan at 5 per cent and small commission, or advance you money for at 6 per cent and give you the privilege of prepaying $100 and upward at any time without notice, with interest only to date of payment.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

6 PER CENT MONEY
On choice real estate
in sums to suit.
With privileges of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
85 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money, and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
ALDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.
Tel. Main 5043.

5 AND 6 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN on vacant or improved city or suburban property; reasonable time; prepayments; no delays.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

ALWAYS ON HAND—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CARL GUSTAFSON, 96 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property.
FROM 4 TO 6 PER CENT
according to amount and security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western Stock Bank, n.w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.
HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate. Building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN, LOWEST CURRENT RATES, in any amount. Improved and vacant property.
E. N. WEART & CO., 116 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN — FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit; building loans made.
H. D. DUTCHER, 115 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate. Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 128 La Salle.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made.
KOZMINSKI & CONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES; building loans made.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 6½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C R 208, Tribune office.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE WITHout delay; securities passed upon immediately.
R. O'DWYER, 200 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—GOLD MORTGAGES, 6 PER CENT; $500, $1,000, $1,200, $1,700, $2,500; send for Hst. SAM. BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE. WITH PRElease privileges, on Chicago real estate.
HOLTON, SEELTE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—1ST OR 2D MORTgages on good real estate; quick action.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE
ON CHICAGO IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
Chicago Title and Trust Co., trustee, draws all papers and guarantees titles for each mortgage.

Amount.	Time.	Rate.	Valuation.
$20,000	5 years	5½ per cent	$50,000
12,000	5 years	6 per cent	28,000
10,000	5 years	6 per cent	24,000
4,500	5 years	6 per cent	9,000
2,000	5 years	6 per cent	7,000
2,500	5 years	5½ per cent	8,000
2,000	5 years	6 per cent	4,500
2,000	5 years	5½ per cent	4,000
1,250	5 years	7 per cent	3,400

INTERVIEW WITH INVESTORS SOLICITED.
We will mail memoranda on application.
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO.,
Suite 1107. 100 Washington-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

WANTED—$3,000 LOAN, 5 YEARS, MADISONav., near 64th-st.; lot 50x163, improved; will pay 6 per cent, no commission. X 420, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms; no collateral; no publicity; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates; also ladies or gentlemen wanting a loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc., $10 up, on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealing. 140 Dearborn-st., Room 78.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE. The BIG BUSINESS we do and class of people we deal with tells the story. J. A. BREWER & CO., 24 Adams-st., bank floor, Dexter Bldg., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED and loaned upon at 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted; deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., Room 813. Established 1873.

MONEY LOANED—
Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly.
Room 315, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INS POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate loans; 6 to 6% int. John V. Fox, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES TO MERchants and manufacturers on staple merchandise in amounts of $500 or more. C G 355, Tribune.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON SALARIES at positively lowest rate in Chicago; strictly confidential. Address W 603, Tribune office.

LOANS TO HONEST "SALARIED PEOPLE" AT 6% in the usual way. R. 16, 86 Washington-st.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE AND ON ANY good collateral. 1504 Unity Building.

WANTED—$200 THREE MONTHS; PAY $60 interest; security valued $600. X 417, Tribune.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY. MONEY TODAY.
DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN-STS.

YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WANT ON EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST
RATES ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.,
WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.
PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER; PARTIAL PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE AT ANY TIME.
YOU CAN DEAL WITH US QUICKLY AND SATISFACTORILY.
IT WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO CALL AT MY OFFICE BEFORE BORROWING ELSEWHERE.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO. YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT FROM $20 TO $5,000 ON ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY:
HOUSEHOLD GOODS. PIANOS. HORSES. CARRIAGES. WAGONS. WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS. AND ANY REASONABLE SECURITY. THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN REPAY MONEY IN SMALL AMOUNTS. NO APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS TO SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN. EASE AND SATISFACTION MAKE INQUIRIES OF YOUR NEIGHBORS OR EMPLOYER.
MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 317.

WEST SIDE BRANCH OFFICE, 161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 3. THEATER BUILDING. ROOM IS OUR WEST SIDE OFFICE IS OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK, TO ACCOMMODATE PEOPLE LIVING ON THE WEST SIDE.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
BORROWERS.
When BORROWING MONEY upon any kind of security persons should first seek and ascertain the ABILITY and RESPONSIBILITY of the FIRM with which they

GAS FUND RUNNING LOW.

CITY UNABLE TO PAY FOR STREET LIGHTS AFTER AUG. 1.

Appropriation for the Year Nearly Exhausted and the Confession of Judgments Is Forbidden by Council Order — Municipality to Complete Northwestern Land Tunnel—Proposition to Provide Sterilized Milk for Children.

Frederick S. Winston, representing the People's Gaslight and Coke company, called on Corporation Counsel Walker yesterday to learn if some provision could not be made by the city to pay its gas bills after the appropriation for the year had been exhausted. Controller Kerfoot and Mr. Walker afterwards had a conference on the subject, and Mr. Kerfoot said the appropriation for the year, if husbanded, could be made to last until Aug. 1, but by no possibility any longer.

The City Council has passed an order forbidding the city from confessing any more judgments in favor of the gas company, the expedient always used before to meet the gas bills after the appropriation for the year had become exhausted. Even if this order were rescinded it is contended by some lawyers that the recent decision of Judge Tuley defining the limitations on cities to make contracts in excess of appropriations would prevent the city from confessing judgments to meet the bills, and Mr. Kerfoot asked Corporation Counsel Walker to give him an opininon as to his individual liability under his bond if he allowed the payment of money under these confessions of judgment.

In the meantime the Finance committee will take the matter up at its meeting today, but its members have little hope of discovering any way out of the difficulty.

"The gas company has no desire to harass the city in the matter," said Mr. Winston last evening, "but it naturally wants to be paid for its gas, especially as it now is furnishing the city with gas at about 42 cents a thousand, which is less than cost. We never were anxious to accept judgments, naturally preferring cash, and when some of the Aldermen objected to that mode of payment we were willing enough to acquiesce. My call on Mr. Walker was not to threaten to turn off the gas, as was reported, but to see if we could not devise some means by which the bills could be met when the appropriation was exhausted. I am sorry to say, however, we have not yet hit on anything."

City to Complete Tunnel.

Mayor Harrison and Commissioner McGann decided that the city will take charge of and complete the section of the northwestern land tunnel under contract to Wier & McKechney. Corporation Counsel Walker assured them, now that the Supreme Court has dissolved the injunction restraining the city from interfering with the work it has the right to do so. Notices to the contractors setting forth the city's intentions in the matter have been prepared, but they will not be served until the copy of the decision dissolving the injunction is received from Springfield. City Engineer Ericson thinks the present ends of the tunnel will have to be abandoned and a detour built, which means an additional 2,000 feet of work.

Leander Condee, attorney for Wier & McKechney, said: "We will be glad to have the city take the tunnel if it wants to. It will be a help to our suit against the city for non-fulfillment of contract if it does so."

Talk of Assessment Decision.

Corporation Counsel Walker and Superintendent of Special Assessments May both said the opinion of Judge Phillips in the United States Circuit Court at Kansas City, holding that cities must be assessed for public benefits, had no application in Chicago.

"Judge Phillips simply construed the Missouri statute on special assessments, which is radically different from the Illinois law," said Mr. Walker. "That statute prescribes that property must be assessed according to frontage, and as the city has a frontage at every street intersection it accordingly ought to be assessed.

"In Illinois, on the other hand, the law reads that the assessment must be made according to the benefit to be derived by the property taxed for the improvement, and consequently the city is not taxed for street intersections, as it is held the benefit accrues to the adjoining property."

Mr. May held the same opinion, and said the Missouri statute always had been considered faulty by lawyers.

Better Milk for Children.

The Health department is considering the feasibility of providing sterilized milk for the use of small children in the districts where it is most needed. It is suggested to place in the public parks stations where the milk can be supplied to applicants, as is done in New York. Assistant Commissioner Reilly has taken an interest in the promotion of the scheme, on plans copied from the New York plan. The department will attempt to have a fund of some kind established with which to furnish the sterilized milk. The high death rate of infants, it is said, is largely due to the use of poor milk.

Trolley Permit Is Issued.

The Chicago City railway has received its permit to put temporary trolley wires in States street from Root to Van Buren street, and in Wabash avenue, from Van Buren street north. It was also allowed to put wires in State street, from Root street south to Fifty-ninth street, and as it now has wires in that street south of Fifty-ninth street, it will have a continuous trolley service in State street south of Van Buren, and in Wabash avenue, north of Van Buren street and around the loop.

Order Against Firecrackers.

Superintendent Kipley has given strict orders that the Council order forbidding the sale of dynamite firecrackers must be enforced to the letter.

STRIKERS ARE BACK AT WORK.

Trouble at the Union Stock-Yards Practically Settled—Iron Men Get Higher Wages.

The strike at the Union Stock-Yards among butchers and platform men was settled practically yesterday, when Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., and the Chicago Packing and Provision company granted the advance of 25 per cent asked for. Swift & Co. probably will grant the demands of their men this morning. Sixty men are said to have quit work at Swift's, but it was denied by that firm.

Notwithstanding the statements given out by the firms that the strike is over, there were still 200 idle packing-house men lounging about in the afternoon.

Norton Brothers Resume Work.

The Norton Bros.' can manufactory at Maywood resumed work under protection of deputies, after being closed for some time on account of a strike. Several slight assaults occurred during the morning, but no arrests were made. The strikers are determined in their fight. Mr. Norton said that many of the old men were back at work.

Architectural Iron Men Satisfied.

The strike of the architectural ironworkers, 200 in number, which began on April 1, ended, an agreement being made whereby they will receive 37½ cents hour until Jan. 1, then 40 cents an hour until April next, and 42½ cents for the year ending April, 1901.

Park Policemen Ask More Pay.

The Lincoln Park policemen have presented a petition to the Park board asking an increase of $10 per month in salary. The petition has been referred to the Superintendent of the park for investigation. The Lincoln Park men receive $70 a month, while policemen of the other parks receive $75, and after July 1 will get $80. The former think they should be allowed the same salary.

There will be another conference today with reference to the strike on the new Montgomery Ward & Co. building.

$8.00 to Cincinnati and Return.

On account of the German Sängerfest the Monon Route, in connection with the C., H. and D. Ry., will sell tickets to Cincinnati and return June 27 to 30 at one fare, $8, good returning until July 5. City ticket office, 232 Clark street; depot, Dearborn Station.

Lawn Fete for Holy Angels' School.

A lawn fete and promenade concert will be given at the residence of Mrs. J. Heissler, 4427 Grand boulevard, by the women of Holy Angels' Church on next Tuesday evening at 7:30. The proceeds will be devoted to the enlargement of Holy Angels' School.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Great $1 Shirt Waist Sale

...d Floor.

WE have made up our minds to have two big days—record breaking days—in our third floor Shirt Waist department today and tomorrow, and to do it we have taken great quantities of our $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 Shirt Waists—new fresh goods—in Madras, Percale and Lawn—in the latest patterns and colorings and marked them at the uniform price of one dollar. Included in this sale are also a large number of pretty White Lawn Waists—some of them insertion trimmed, some tucked, and whether you buy a colored waist or a white waist, you are getting an exceptional bargain at..... $1.00

Before Inventory Clearing Sale

Women's Wash Skirts.

IN connection with our $1.00 Shirt Waist sale we have inaugurated a great clearing sale of the season's latest and best Wash Skirts. Among the items offered in this sale are these:

Blue and Black Polka Dot Skirts, at..... $1.50
Black and Blue Pique Skirts, at..... $3.00
White Tailored Pique Skirts, at..... $3.50
Plain Linen Crash Skirts, trimmed in white, at..... $2.75
Wearene Skirts, plain, at..... $2.50
Wearene Skirts, trimmed, at..... $3.00

Cotton Covert or Denim Bicycle Skirts, suitable for wheeling, golf or rainy-day wear—finished with rows of stitching at the bottom—blue only..... $1.50

A rack full of some of the most elaborate and dainty of the season's creations—no two alike, as they are manufacturers' samples—*at about half usual prices.*

Millinery Clearing.

EXCEPTIONAL values offered in that pretty second floor department to reduce stock before inventory—among them these:

$1.00 SAILOR SALE—A beautiful collection of English split and Milan braid Hats with double brims, all silk bands; all the best and latest block, any color of band you wish, offered elsewhere in Chicago and every where else at from $2.00 to $2.50, but you have your choice beginning tomorrow at..... $1.00

Choicest $5.00 grades of White Split Sailors..... $3.25

Fine White Split Sailors, $3.00 values, at..... $1.95

ENGLISH WALKING HATS—These are the styles intended for midsummer wear with special lines adapted for the seaside and mountains—our prices running from $3.65 down to..... $1.45

TRIMMED WALKING HATS—Midsummer styles of smart and effective designs suitable for vacation, seaside and mountain wear at prices ranging from $15.00 down to $5.00

CLEARING SALE CHILDREN'S HATS AT HALF PRICES—Come into the Millinery department today and tomorrow and pick out any child's hat you see and pay us exactly half the price marked and you will strike a bargain with us that will please you and us. The prices marked range from $12.00 down to $3.45, and when you get them at half price you are getting them at the lowest prices ever accepted for equal values.

NEW TRUST OF LAUNDRYMEN.

Plans Reported Practically Completed for Amalgamation of Chicago Concerns into One Company.

A new plan for the organization of a laundry trust is under way, and the laundrymen will meet tonight to settle the details.

The Chicago Laundry company, the corporate form of the original consolidation, was capitalized on a basis of $3,000,000 preferred and $4,000,000 of common stock. More than 85 per cent of the laundries in town were said to be included in the property to be acquired by that corporation. The public was asked to subscribe to a large block of the preferred stock, but for some reason it declined to do so. The laundrymen, it appears, were impressed with the possibilities of saving in expenses and enlarged profits growing out of consolidation, and two weeks ago began a movement among themselves to accomplish an amalgamation somewhat on the lines of the Knickerbocker Ice company and the American Radiator company. According to Clyde J. McCary and his associate, J. W. Read, the negotiation has practically culminated.

The plan involves the formation of a company to take title to the various properties and operate them. The capitalization is to be about $1,500,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock and double or possibly more than double this amount in common stock. The laundry owners are to be paid for the plants in preferred and common stock, receiving 90 per cent of the amount agreed on in these securities and the remainder in cash. A considerable amount of stock is to be retained in the treasury, and the securities issued are to be placed in trust as part security for a loan of several hundred thousand dollars, which will provide a working capital and also means to purchase such plants as are deemed desirable additions to the company's property.

A financial house on La Salle street is said to have agreed to finance the loan required and also to underwrite a part of the security issue later on. The important steam laundries in Chicago are said to number seventy-five, and of these nearly thirty are stated to have assented to the arrangement described.

"There is an immense waste in the laundry business as at present conducted in the shape of surplus delivery wagons, the payment of commissions, and so on," said Mr. McCary. "There is scarcely an industry in which concentration is more necessary. The plants which have agreed to the plan constitute the most important in town. Their earnings under the present régime are sufficient to pay the dividend on the preferred stock and leave a surplus for the common. Under consolidation their earnings will be doubled.

"I do not understand there will be any advance in prices for laundry work. On the contrary, the savings made in taking surplus wagons off the street will afford the means to give the public some of the benefits of the consolidation.

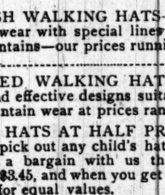
SPENCER EDDY GOES TO PARIS.

Chicago Man Is Promoted to Second Secretary of Legation at the French Capital.

Spencer Eddy, who has been promoted from third secretary of legation at the Court of St. James to second secretary at Paris, is a native of Chicago and the son of Augustus N. Eddy, 1001 Michigan avenue. He is 23 years of age and a graduate of Yale. Most of his life has been spent in Chicago. He held a position in the firm of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. until his appointment to the diplomatic service two years ago.

SPENCER EDDY.

It requires a smaller quantity of "T. & T." brand coffee per meal than any other kind, because it retains all its natural strength.



The Lake Front

it seems, may not be used by the people, except to look at.

Hydrox

Ginger Ale
Root Beer
Birch Beer
Sarsaparilla
—the pure kind

are always at the service of the public for pleasure, refreshment and healthfulness. Druggists and grocers handle the Hydrox products. Out of town trade supplied through local dealers. If not sold in your locality write direct to

THE CONSUMERS CO.,

Works, 35th, Butler & 36th Streets, Chicago. Telephone South 620.

BAXTER COMMITTEE WILL REST

Adjournment, Probably for Weeks, to Be Taken Today Because of Weather and Business.

The Baxter committee will stop work today for several weeks at least, adjourning subject to the call of the chairman. Hot weather and private business of members is given as the reason for the adjournment.

An effort will be made today to have in attendance half a dozen laborers employed by the city upon the streets of the Twenty-seventh Ward, who failed to appear in response to subpoenas issued for yesterday afternoon. The committee expected to prove by them that the city pay rolls carried men who did not do the work represented.

Attorney Burres and members of the committee spent last night going over some figures which had been prepared by City Attorney Andrew J. Ryan concerning the office during the closing months of his predecessor's term. Mr. Burres expects to have Mr. Ryan on the stand this morning, and to prove that between Jan. 1 and March 1 of this year there are "findings" entered up of more than $36,000. The idea is to show that Miles Devine settled an immense amount of judgments out of court.

The only new case taken up yesterday was through the testimony of Joseph Gordon, who swore that he had lost $1,100 playing poker in the Manila club, 125 Dearborn street. Attorney Burres, in introducing the witness, said he did it to prove that there was gambling in the First Ward. Gordon has brought suit for the recovery of his money. Gordon said he had been induced to go to the rooms by a business acquaintance.

Assistant Chief Engineer George M. Hersick of the Civil Service commission continued his previous testimony with the assistance of his records. They showed that 5,000 certifications for positions had been made during the year, and that only 144 had been made during the first half of March. This was not what the committee expected to find, and he was excused.

Superintendent Doherty of the Street department denied that his office had ever notified John McCarthy to make bids a little below $500, as was stated on Wednesday.

Ex-Superintendent Davidson of the Sewer department defended the methods of the city in awarding contracts in this department, and produced a letter from Commissioner McGann ordering him to give all contracts on the North Side to J. H. Sullivan, to divide those on the South Side between J. J. Mahoney and M. P. Byrne, and all on the West Side to John O'Brien. He said Sullivan had lost money on his work, and he did not think the prices exorbitant.

W. E. Lindsay, representing property-owners in the Neighborhood of Michigan avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth street complained of the manner in which the special assessments were levied there. Edward H. Olson, a property-owner, also testified.

Army Payments of $3,300,000 Audited.

Inspector General Huggins at army headquarters yesterday made an examination of the records of Major Tucker, Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Lakes for a period of nine months. The office had expended $3,300,000 and it had all been properly accounted for.

Policeman Mulvihill Stops a Runaway.

Policeman P. T. Mulvihill of the Desplaines Street Station stopped a runaway horse at Van Buren street and Center avenue yesterday. The horse was attached to a buggy and was without a bridle. Mulvihill caught it by the mane and brought it to a stop.

Hotel St. Louis, Lake Minnetonka,

Is a most delightful place to spend all or a portion of the summer. Excursion tickets now on sale via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. Ticket office, 95 Adams street.

CHARLES H. SLACK GROCER

45, 47 and 49 Randolph St., between State and Wabash-av., east of the Masonic Temple.

The Favorite Tea

Of all Teas, a fine Formosa Oolong is most in favor with critical tea drinkers.

Our 80-cent Garden Formosa Oolong is one of the most satisfactory you can buy; both flavor and aroma are notably delicious.

80 cents a pound.

Compare it with the dollar kind elsewhere.

Our prices on teas, as well as on all other food products, quality considered, are invariably the lowest.

Convenient location, 45, 47 and 49 Randolph-st., between State and Wabash-av., east of the Masonic Temple.

Telephone Central 242.

Quick delivery.

WESTERN SALVAGE & WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER

TODAY AT 10 A. M.

We will sell at Public Auction for account of Fire Underwriters and whom it may concern, At our Salesrooms, 207 & 209 Madison-st., Chicago. The entire salvage of

Davidovitch & Co., . . . Cleveland, O., Manufacturers of Clothing, Consisting of

$20,000 worth of Clothing in Men's and Boys' Full Suits and Single Garments. 100 pieces of Franklin Cottonades, and a quantity of Woolens, Worsteds, Linings and Tailors' Trimmings.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

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Furs Stored and Insured. Telephone 2430 Main or send postal to call for goods.

A. BISHOP & CO., The Reliable Furriers, Established 1860. 156 STATE STREET

We Sell KODAKS Now Too

New Department CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES ALMER COE, OPTICIAN, 65 State Street.

NEW GOODS. 1899 PRICES.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 TO 115 STATE STREET.

$1.25 Liberty Silk Scarfs.. 65c
Ladies' Washable Club Ties 10c
Ladies' Pique Puff Ties..... 10c
Ladies' Pique 4-in-Hands... 10c

80 doz. Imported Jet Elastic Belts at.... 50c
75c Shell Combs—plain and jeweled, at.. 25c
50c hand-painted Silk Fans, at..... 19c

Annual June Prior to Inventory Stock-Reducing Sale of

Fine Silk Waists

At One-Third and One-Half Their Real Value.

Today and Saturday the Silk Waist Opportunity of the Season.

At $7.50—A bewildering assortment of the handsomest $13.50, $15.00 and $16.50 Silk Dress Waists Chicago has ever known. Our High Novelty Silk Waists at the above prices have a national reputation. They are all this season's most popular styles and compare favorably with waists sold by other houses at $18 to $25.00. Your choice of this grand lot while they last..... $7.50

At $4.98 — To-day you can take your choice from many hundreds of our justly celebrated $9.00, $10.00 and $12.50 Silk Waists, which compare favorably with the best $12.00 and $15.00 goods to be found. Not a waist in the lot on which the work alone is not worth more than the price; made from exquisite qualities of plain and fancy taffetas and satins — while they last..... $4.98

At $2.48—This line is not as good value as the lines just mentioned, but it is easier to make plain to you, for there is not a waist in the line which does not contain from $3.00 to $5.00 worth of silk, and up to yesterday they have been decidedly the best values on the street at $3.50, $4.50, $5.00 and $6.50. They go on sale today and Saturday at the ridiculous price of..... $2.48

Before Inventory Shirt Waist Sale

$1.00 Shirt Waists—10 large lines of waists that have been selling up to $2.00, in white and the prevailing colors in the fashionable washable materials. Not cheap made waists, but taken from our regular stock of the better grades. The closing out of the stock now instead of several weeks later is the reason for this price..... $1.00

$1.25 Shirt Waists—15 lines of the better grades of tailored waists that have been selling up to $2.50—new patterns and exclusive novelties. Never such a fine showing to pick from at this price. In Madras, percales, lawns. White and bright pretty patterns, colors laundry proof—finely tailored and trimmed according to the Stevens styles at..... $1.25

Greater Reductions in Washable Skirts.

Lot 1—500 Man-tailored Washable Duck and Linen Skirts, made the Stevens way, with deep 8-inch turned hems, outside seams all raised and inside seams turned finished. Skirts are water shrunk, and at these times better skirts cannot be produced at the price—skirts you may compare with what others are offering at $3.00. Our price..... $1.50

Lot 2—700 Duck, White and Colored, Brown Holland and Blue Denims. Each and every skirt has the finish that men tailors can give them—thoroughly shaped—some plain, others white military braid trimmed. You cannot find another array of such skirt values as presented in this lot. Others offer same at $4.00, but you will buy these at..... $2.50

Lot 3—1,000 Separate Washable Skirts, made in pique, linens, ducks and denims, trimmed and plain. Many of our best makes contribute to this assortment, and we have never offered such values before. Do not miss this chance—it will not last long. Stevens skirts are in popular favor and always stand comparison. See what others are showing at $5.00 and you will take ours at..... $3.00

Lot 4—500 Pique, Linen and Fancy Colored Ducks, made as only the Stevens skirts are for style and price, not one in this lot that will not appeal to every woman as a strong $6.00 quality—you will need to come early—the selling will be rapid—Friday and Saturday your choice at..... $3.50

$20 & $15 Man-Tailored Suits $6.75

Our best $15 and $20 kind. About 300 to go at this price. Some very clever things in the lot, but inventory being near we take our loss now, the gain being yours. Your choice of many styles in broadcloth, coverts, venetians and homespuns. Select colorings. The silk used in the linings the best always. No other kind ever gets into a Stevens suit. This will be the cleverest sale yet produced at..... $6.75

Crepon Skirts—finely tailored separate Skirts of the best quality Crepon. Skirts that were great values at $15.00. Beautifully lined and finished and for shape and style there is none made showing more skirt elegance, at..... $9.50

Few Gray Skirts—tunic Skirts—in the fashionable homespuns, made from our own models, $10.00 value in them, at..... $7.50

Bicycle Skirts and rainy day Skirts, 300 fine cotton and covert Skirts, made especially for us for summer outing purposes. Two shapes, plain and divided, all sizes, your choice at $1.50 & $2.50

Great Reductions in Millinery.

This superb stock of Millinery must be greatly reduced before the inventory. The past week our milliners have been busily engaged in making up all the stock on hand. They have turned out some of the swellest conceits, giving you the benefit of the very latest styles for summer wear. Fresh from the workrooms for Friday morning. Many pattern hats of the best foreign models and the exquisite Stevens styles in all the bright summer fancies. All the higher priced hats worth up to three times the price placed upon them—for choice only..... $10.00

New showing of those dainty summer effects in Leghorns and Chips—the swellest hats ever offered at the price, as they would be cheap at $8.00, $10.00 and $12.00—choice..... $5.00

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KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

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Dr. White's treatment grows hair on any bald head—book on hair free. Laboratory 154 Van Buren.

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DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

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